

Lawson forecasts 3½ % growth and sets expenditure target at £132 billion

Borrowing to be held at £7bn

Tax cuts of £1500m should be possible in the next Budget because public spending has been held to £132bn, according to the Chancellor. Public borrowing next year will be £7bn, in line with the Government's plans.

Output, inflation

Britain's economy will grow by 3.5 per cent next year and inflation will fall to 4.5 per cent by the end of 1985, according to Treasury forecasts.

Student grants

Parents will have to pay more towards students' living costs and the well-off will have to pay some tuition fees.

Housing

Water rates will rise by about 9 to 12 per cent next year. Local authorities will also have to cut housing spending.

Jobless aid

Government spending on training and employment will be increased by £80m but the unemployment figures are expected to stay at around three million until early 1986.

Prescriptions

Prescription charges are likely to go up by 20p to £1.80 and dental charges will also rise to provide more money for hospitals.

Social security

The government is cracking down on young people who live in seaside towns on social security. The move will also affect residential homes for the elderly.

National Insurance

The lower limit for National Insurance contributions is to go up £1.50 to £25.50 and the upper limit by £15 to £265. The rate of contributions is unchanged.

Public pay

The Government intends to hold down the rise in public sector pay to 3 per cent in the next pay round.

Energy prices

Gas and electricity prices are expected to go up in line with inflation next year.

Farm support

Grants for farmers draining land will be cut but the total cost of farm support will go up next year from budget estimates because of the record grain harvest.

Embassy limits

Some British embassies abroad will have to close and consular services may be cut back because of limits on the Foreign Office budget.

Chancellor allows £1.5 billion for spring tax cuts

By Sarah Hogg and Julian Haviland

Tax cuts totalling a net £1.5 billion next spring were indicated by the Chancellor's autumn statement to the House of Commons yesterday. This followed last week's Cabinet agreement to keep public spending plans for 1985-86 within a total of £132 billion, only about £300m more than the figure set last March, and a Treasury forecast suggesting economic growth of 3.5 per cent in 1985.

Substantial increases have had to be allowed for local authority spending (about £950m more than originally planned); health (£480m); payments to the European Economic Community (£200m); and nationalised industries (£260m). These increases since March, together with other minor rises in programmes, have been largely offset by a reduction of £750m in the Chancellor's "contingency reserve" and an increase of £500m in the proceeds he expects from further sales of public assets such as in British Telecom.

The Cabinet also agreed to cuts in agriculture (£90m) and social security (a net £60m), as well as a reduction of £600m in the programme for local authority capital spending.

Among the specific "hard decisions", as Mr Lawson called them, agricultural grants are being reduced and the Forestry Commission is expected to achieve cost savings. Savings totalling £330m on the Youth Training Scheme, because of lower-than-expected take-up, are being partly used to save money and partly to finance a £260m expansion of other employment schemes.

Transport cuts are mainly the result of the transfer of activities to other departments or the private sector. The housing budget has been cut by about £300m net, but the gross reduction in expenditure is only £65m allowing for a higher forecast of receipts from council house sales. The Treasury has made what Mr Lawson called

"its own contribution", saving £3m by abolishing the perishable one pound note.

The urban programme is being cut, but the education budget is increased by allowance for higher local authority spending. There is also an increase in the allowance for spending on police, fire and local courts. The arts budget has also been increased.

Social security has been trimmed by reducing supplementary benefit payments for board and lodging, but the 5 per cent cut in invalidity pension introduced in 1980 will be restored. The health budget has been increased to a level which represents a 3.5 per cent rise over budgets for this year.

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Overall, public expenditure is to increase by £5.7 billion, or 4.5 per cent, compared with plans for 1984-85. However, these have already been overshoot by about £1.5 billion, over and above the contingency reserve, so the autumn statement indicates a very tight squeeze in 1985-86, with real reductions in many programmes.

The Chancellor is forecasting a further fall in public expenditure as a proportion of national output, dropping to 41 per cent of gross domestic product next year. This, Mr Lawson claimed yesterday, would be the lowest level for six years. Such a forecast depends on his projections for output. The new Treasury forecast, published as part of the autumn statement, projects growth of 3.5 per cent next year, of which one percentage point "could represent recovery from the miners' strike. Inflation is expected to fall only marginally, from 4.75 per cent in the year to this autumn to 4.5 per cent through 1985.

The Treasury traditionally refuses to publish its forecast of unemployment. Its "assumption", contained in the report in the annual statement on the national insurance scheme, is that unemployment will remain stable at just about today's level.

National insurance contributions are to remain unchanged, although the threshold and limit are to be raised in line with inflation next April, rising to £35.50 and £265 a week respectively.

The Chancellor's hopes, and his good and bad news, had been well enough advertised for MPs to be surprised by nothing except the early demise of the £1 note.

Conservatives were again impressed by the Chancellor's capacity for putting the best possible construction on every aspect of his management. At the same time his confident manner, as before, tended to anger the Opposition benches.

A year ago Mr Lawson was widely disbelieved when he hinted to MPs that he might have to raise taxes in his 1984 Budget. Yesterday his half promise that he might have room for tax cuts totalling £1,500m next spring was thought on all sides to be overcautious. MPs, looking at his £3,000m contingency reserve, believe he has more in hand than he admitted.

The Prime Minister said at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall last night the expected increase in growth announced by the Chancellor was "not yet sufficient to secure the reduction of unemployment we are all so anxious to achieve".

But for the coal strike, she said, the outcome would be around 1 per cent higher. But it was remarkable how little effect the eight-month strike had had on the economy outside the areas affected; and it was remarkable there had been no power cuts, and none were in prospect.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of the lurid scenes of bargaining among ministers over expenditure which had been conjured up by the press, but round the Cabinet table last week, she had seen her colleagues united behind a single strategy: keeping public expenditure under control, so that, as befits a free society, people may keep more of their own money to spend or save as they choose.

She said that central and local government expenditure had more than doubled in real terms in the last 25 years, taking an ever larger share of national income. This trend was now being reversed.



Mr Nigel Lawson yesterday: "Hard decisions".

Overseas budget stays the same

By Our Political Editor

The Chancellor announced that provisions for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, including overseas aid, would be unchanged next year from the provisional allocation, in last February's White Paper, of £1.870m.

In fact, the sum is £100m lower because the cost of the passport office and also, in part, of the secret service, has been transferred to the Home Office vote.

But the Chancellor was unable to say how the budget would be divided between overseas representation, the BBC's external services, the British Council, and the aid programme which was originally allocated £1,250m. He said that was a matter for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Overseas inflation, for which the Treasury does not allow, means that there must be savings from cuts, but neither the Treasury nor the Foreign Office would put any figure yesterday on those, nor say where they would fall.

In the Commons, MPs on both sides were unwilling to believe that the Chancellor could not give them the facts. Mr Roy Hattersley, chief opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, asked in vain for an assurance that there would be no cut in aid.

Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, said that inflation abroad, and the weakness of the pound, meant a reduction in the real value of the budget.

Miners' surge back fans worst violence

● Almost as many miners returned to work yesterday as in the whole of last week - 1,900 compared with 2,200 - according to the National Coal Board.
● Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, accused the board of "cooking" the figures and said bribery was being used to induce the men to return.
● The surge back to work was answered in the Yorkshire coalfield with unprecedented violence, including petrol bombs thrown at a police station and police vehicles.

Scargill claims figures 'cooked'

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The miners' return to work gathered pace again yesterday when almost as many strikers reported for work as in the whole of last week, despite a night of some of the worst violence since the 38 week strike started.

National Coal Board officials, who joined forces with ministers to condemn the violence which flared across South Yorkshire, were jubilant that 1,900 former strikers crossed picket lines yesterday, compared with almost 2,200 for the whole of last week, itself a record.

The board is hoping that the return will gather momentum in the approach to Christmas and because of the miners' desire to earn money before the holiday break. Mr Michael Eaton, the

Pit police face petrol bombs in 7-hour fury

From Peter Davenport
Sheffield

The National Coal Board's intensive campaign to persuade more striking miners to return in the heartland Yorkshire coalfields was answered yesterday with an unprecedented eruption of violence and civil disorder.

At the beginning of a critical week in the future of the eight-month dispute the anger, frustration and pent up emotion fuelled by the deadlocked strike boiled over in a clearly coordinated series of attacks in pit villages across the area.

Petrol bombs were used against a police station and police vehicles for the first time in South Yorkshire, barricades burned through the early hours in many villages and shops were looted against a backdrop of the by now familiar confrontations between police, clad in riot equipment, and pickets hurling a barrage of stones and bottles.

By the end of the morning which saw trouble at more than half of Yorkshire's 53 collieries, 45 men had been arrested and 33 policemen injured, 12 requiring hospital treatment. At least nine pickets were also hurt in the clashes, which signified a change of tactics by the strikers.

But their attempt to stem the increased drift back to work in Yorkshire failed to prevent 614 men crossing the picket lines to clock on at 32 of the area's pits, 342 more than at the end of last week.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, again blamed the police as the cause of the violence. His comments drew a quick response from Mr Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, who had spent the morning collating reports of dozens of incidents in his office.

He later told a press conference at the Sheffield headquarters of South Yorkshire police: "It is nonsense that we are to blame for everything that has gone on and it is repeated ad nauseam. I can only draw the conclusion that it is the policy of the NUM to blame the police."

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 1

Three more mortgage rate cuts

In a further batch of mortgage rate cuts, the National Westminster became the first bank to join in with a 1 per cent reduction to 11.75. The Leeds Permanent Building Society came down to 12 per cent and the Woolwich to 11.75.

Nine warrants

Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, the alleged IRA bomber hunted by police across Ireland, faces nine separate warrants for her extradition, according to police sources. Dublin knew, page 2

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mr Paul Whitehead of Nottingham and Mr Richard Turner of Reading each received £10,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play information service, back page.

Rajiv promise

Mr Rajiv Gandhi moved into his mother's office and took control as India's Prime Minister with a promise broadcast nationwide to "build an India for the twenty-first century". Page 9

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Is IBM too late for office systems. The Times Network for Schools, why the police are waiting for Holmes, multi-user dungeons in the home.

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Thatcher pledges to stamp out violence

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night linked the IRA bombers with the miners' pickets and promised that the Government would steadfastly resist the threats of both.

Mrs Thatcher said in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall, London: "We are drawing to the end of a year in which our people have seen violence and intimidation in our midst: the violence of the picket line; the deliberate flouting of the law of the land. But the nation has fought off such forces before, and we shall weather the tempests of our time."

Mrs Thatcher said the terrorist exploited freedom to destroy freedom, despised

debate and was contemptuous of democratic institutions. "His weapons are the gun and the bomb."

"Whether he pursues his callous trade in Brighton or in Beirut, in Belfast or St James's Square, he must be brought to understand that his savagery will only strengthen our resolution."

The same resolute message was repeated for the "ruthless leadership" of the striking miners. Mrs Thatcher said: "This challenge will not succeed. The Government will hold firm. The coal board can go no further."

She said the dispute presented a fundamental challenge to the duty of the coal board to manage the industry, and to the

Government, both in upholding law and order and in limiting demands on the Exchequer.

But there were also challenges to miners whose rights as members of the National Union of Mineworkers were "being treated with disdain and whose suffering is being callously disregarded", and to all trade unionists everywhere, whose good name was being "tarnished" by strikers' actions.

Mrs Thatcher then turned to deal in more detail with the impact of the strike on law and order, and she gave a warning that the Government would, if necessary, stiffen the law to maintain order.

"Over the past week, nearly

4,000 miners have crossed picket lines for the first time", she said. "Violence in the coalfields has reached a new pitch because the miners' leaders will resort to anything to stem the tide."

"By the end of this year the Home Secretary will have completed his review of the whole question of public order, including the Act of 1936, which has stood largely unchanged since that time."

"If the police and the courts are lacking in the powers necessary to keep in a free society and necessary to protect the weak against the strong, then we shall introduce measures which will give them what they need."

Tanks out in capital as Nicaragua calls alert

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Tanks have been deployed on the streets of the Nicaraguan capital in response to a nationwide alert declared by the Sandinista government yesterday in preparation for possible direct military intervention by the United States.

Members of the armed forces, including reservists and militias, have been ordered to report to their units and to take up battle stations.

Civil defence organizations, which spent the weekend digging trenches and opening air raid shelters, were ordered to stay tuned to the official Voice of Nicaragua radio.

It interrupted transmissions to broadcast an emergency communiqué from the Defence Ministry calling on the entire population to be prepared to mobilize against "the gravity of the threats of military aggression". The radio continued to report

on mobilization across the country. One report spoke of tanks heading northwards. Four camouflaged tanks were in positions on the northern road out of the capital to the airport.

Newspapers carried front-page appeals to the nation to prepare for war, the official daily, *Barricada*, was almost exclusively devoted to reports and pictures of people mobilizing.

The Soviet cargo ship *Baku*, which sparked the crisis when it arrived at Corinto last Wednesday with a cargo of arms, suspected by US intelligence to include MIG21 fighter aircraft, left the port on Sunday morning, having entirely unloaded. Sources here said its cargo included helicopters, anti-aircraft guns, naval cannon, speed boats, dynamite and ammunition.

Hawks press Reagan, page 8
Threats threat, page 16

Morocco leaves OAU over Polisario seat

Addis Ababa, (Reuters)

Morocco yesterday became the first state to leave the Organization of African Unity (OAU) when it walked out in protest at the presence at the OAU summit here of the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement.

King Hassan of Morocco, in a message read to the opening session of the summit by his adviser, Mr Ahmed Guedira, said: "As a founder member of the OAU Morocco cannot be its grave digger. Until wiser days, I bid you farewell."

The seating for the first time of the delegates of Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and the Moroccan decision to withdraw climaxed a bitter three-year dispute which had threatened to destroy the OAU.

But unlike previous occasions, since the SADR's controversial admission to the

OAU in February, 1982, Morocco's supporters did not attempt to deprive the session of a 34-state quorum by refusing to take part in the proceedings with the SADR seated.

Only Zaire, a staunch ally of Rabat, made a gesture of protest, when its Foreign Minister, Mr Umba di Lutete, announced that his delegation was not going to take any further part in this summit.

The session was formally opened by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader and the outgoing OAU chairman. Colonel Mengistu said the OAU should not become a platform for disputes alone but should be an institution for collective action.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania became the new chairman by acclamation after a glowing tribute from President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi.

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Labour to exploit high unemployment in Tory constituencies

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons yesterday that unemployment was expected to remain above the three million mark for at least another year.

He emphasized that Treasury working assumptions given to the Government Actuary for his report on the National Insurance Fund were not forecasts, but he said that the assumption for Britain, excluding school leavers, and Northern Ireland, was for an average unemployment figure of three million in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

But the Department of Employment has just delivered a far more potent political weapon to Labour MPs in their battle against the dole queues: a unique, up-to-date, constituency-by-constituency breakdown of unemployed claimants.

An analysis by *The Times* of the figures shows that while unemployment is one third higher in Opposition constituencies, the Conservatives' overwhelming majority in the Commons means that more than half the registered unemployed are represented by Conservative MPs.

Of the 3,156,457 registered dole claimants for September, in England, Wales and Scotland, 1,625,380, or 51.5 per cent, live in the 396 Conservative constituencies.

Mr Jeff Rooker, the Labour front bench, who obtained a computer printout of the department's figures from the House of Commons library, said last night:

"On the basis of these new figures, Labour MPs will be going into Tory constituencies to stir up the cauldron of discontent against government policies. We are now armed with the facts, the weapon to beat the Government with."

Certainly, for the first time in a decade, ministers accept that a government failure to reduce unemployment will be held against them at the next general election.

Between 1974 and last year, Labour and Conservative ministers alike were prepared to tolerate rising unemployment because of the electorate's apparent willingness to accept it. It is that mood which, according to politicians of all parties, is changing.

For male unemployed claimants, the worst constituencies are: Liverpool Riverside, which includes Toxteth, with 9,253; Manchester Central, 9,127; Sunderland North, 8,811; Bootle, 8,748; Middlesbrough, 8,729; Birmingham Small Heath, 8,442; Birmingham Ladywood, 8,433; Knowsley North, 7,791; Sheffield Central, 7,604; Birmingham Sparkbrook, 7,568; Knowsley South, 7,551; Liverpool, Walton, 7,490; Liverpool, West Derby, 7,452; Tynebridge, 7,392; Hartlepool, 7,390; Birkenhead, 7,315; Vauxhall, 7,309; and The Wrekin, the first Conservative seat in the list, with 7,287 male unemployed claimants.

The first Scottish seat in the list is twentieth in the league, Glasgow Provan, with 7,249, followed by Glasgow, Springburn, the 31st seat, with 6,484. Four Scottish constituencies, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (1997); Kincardine and Deeside (1963); Gordon (1942) and Orkney and Shetland (1987), take up the last place in the list.

The first Welsh seat in the male list is Swansea East, which ranks 117th place, with 4,722 claimants, followed by Cardiff West with 4,721. Swansea West has 4,654 and Cardiff Central, 4,618. The two Cardiff seats are Conservative. The lowest male unemployment in Wales is registered in Meirionnydd nant Conwy, the Plaid Cymru constituency, with 1,219.

Falklands cost £1m an islander

Since the Argentine invasion of the Falklands the Government has spent just over £1m per islander, the Prime Minister said yesterday in a Commons written reply.

She said that the total extra cost of all government operations on the islands since the invasion in April, 1982, including their recovery, and up until the end of the current financial year, was £2,100m.

Four held on cocaine charge

Four Peruvians appeared before magistrates at Reading, Berkshire yesterday in connection with the seizure of more than £2m worth of cocaine at a hotel. They were remanded in custody for a week.

Jesus Xamir, aged 32, Maria Congha, aged 38, Guillermo Tizon aged 29, and Rose Tizon, aged 35 were charged that between October 29 and November 9 they were involved in a conspiracy to supply 4.5kg of cocaine.

Boy may have hanged himself

Mark Billington, aged 15, whose body was found hanging from a tree after he had been missing for more than 10 weeks from his home in Gibbston, Ave., Yardley, Birmingham, may have killed himself, detectives said yesterday.

There was no evidence of violence other than that inflicted by the ligature, a blue nylon tow rope, around his neck. A post-mortem examination showed death was due to hanging.

Four named for cable authority

Paul Johnson, the broadcaster and writer, was named yesterday as a member of the new cable television authority due to be formed in the next few weeks. Professor James Ring, whose work led to the Government's cable plans, is to be deputy chairman.

The other authority members are to be Mr Peter Paine, former managing director of Tyne Tees Television; and Mrs Elizabeth MacDonald-Brown, marketing director with a chain of estate agents, who is a former officer of the Office of Fair Trading.

Bettaney seeks leave to appeal

Michael Bettaney, the M15 officer sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment for offering to spy for the Russians, is applying today for leave to appeal against conviction.

His lawyers are asking for leave on the basis that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, misdirected the jury in his summing up at the Central Criminal Court in April.

Austin challenge on ballot law ruling

By Clifford Webb

Austin Rover is challenging last week's High Court ruling in favour of the engineering union which appeared to point the way for unions to circumvent the new law requiring secret ballots before strike action.

The company is also returning to the High Court to seek contempt proceedings against the six unions that have failed to call off the strike after a 6pm deadline was imposed last Tuesday by Mr Justice Stuart Smith.

The company's appeal, lodged yesterday, is against Mr Justice Stuart Smith's ruling that the steps taken by engineering union leaders to declare the strike unofficial were sufficient reason for him to reject the company's application for an injunction.

In a statement on the contempt issue yesterday, Austin Rover said: "Over the weekend the company's solicitors wrote to the six trade unions."

Net tightens on pirate traders

By Kenneth Gosling

Street traders who sell bottles of scented coloured water masquerading as expensive perfumes are among thousands of product counterfeiters who are feeling the net being tightened around them by the countrywide operations of trading standards officers.

Figures published by the Institute of Trading Standards Administration highlight the success its members are having: convictions have been obtained relating to the misuse of more than 70 household names appearing on products ranging from perfumes to car parts.

Analysis of enforcement activity during a 20-month period, the first since the Trade Descriptions Act was introduced in 1968, shows more than 2,000 convictions alone in respect of counterfeit pre-recorded audio cassettes of best-selling popular music.

The first prosecution for video piracy started less than two years ago, since when more than 10,000 convictions have been obtained, leading to more than £500,000 in fines and costs.

Figures published by the film and video industries suggest that video piracy has been reduced in under two years from 66 per cent to 30 per cent of the market, equating to a saving to the British film industry of £240m.

Product counterfeiting has been called the boom industry of the 1980s. Many well-known brand names have suffered from piracy. In clothing, leading sellers such as Adidas, Nike, Nike, Farrah and Wrangler; in perfume, Chanel, Estee Lauder, Yves St Laurent and Dior.

unions against whom orders were made in the High Court last week informing them that we are proceeding to issue contempt proceedings. The trade unions were asked to supply evidence of the actions they have taken to comply since the orders were made last Tuesday."

The executive of the electricians' union, the EETPU, decided yesterday to ballot its members on the pay offer. The Union will make no recommendation on the vote, but will give a statement explaining the background to the dispute.

The EETPU also decided to try to recover its legal costs from Austin Rover in the High Court action that the company started but then dropped.

● A 14-week strike at Roll-Royce's Austin plant near Coventry ended yesterday when 300 clerical workers accepted a revised pay offer of 4 per cent.

QC queries Intoximeter records

Records of the performance and specification of the Intoximeter 3000, the breath-testing machine introduced at police stations throughout Britain, should be available to the defence in drink-driving cases, it was argued in the High Court in London yesterday.

In the first of two cases being tried together, Mr Stuart McKinnon, QC, representing Mr Wayne Goodacre, charged with driving with excess alcohol on the evidence of the Intoximeter, said that the Intoximeter log, recording daily checks on machine, the breath test record and the printed memory roll, recording all tests for the preceding months, were vital evidence for the defence.

Mr John Goldring, representing Skeneppes police, was applying to the court to set aside a witness summons requiring the production of the documents.

The court reserved judgment to hear a second case in which Dr Paul Williams, marketing director of Lion Laboratories, is applying for the setting aside of a witness summons.

The hearing continues today.

An ecclesiastical demonstration of Parkinson's law

The Assembly Hall at Church House, Westminster, buzzing with the chat of 500 general synod members, will fall silent at 10 am this morning as the Archbishop of Canterbury enters to lead them in opening prayers.

The two archbishops, Dr Robert Runcie and Dr John Habgood, are joint presidents; and each of them has the gift of stilling the hubbub with a gesture. For the next four days at no time will more than one of them be absent, for one of the many checks and balances built into this system of church government is to reserve certain powers to the presidents.

But they are not all-powerful. The synod has a considerable "officer-class" built in, and some of them too have special powers. The chairman of the House of Laity, and the moderators (chairmen) of the two convocations, which compose the House of Clergy, also exercise rights and veto. So do the legal officers. And in the body of the hall are certain men and women who lead the unofficial groupings among the membership. Those groups too have a sort of veto.

Lunchtime meetings of the groups thrash out the party line,

Prime Minister and the Brighton bomb

How a final paper may have saved her life

A request on the night of the Brighton bombing that Mrs Thatcher should look at "just one more paper" may have saved her life, she says today.

In an interview in *Woman's Own*, the Prime Minister talks of the night when the explosion at the Grand Hotel killed four people.

Half an hour before the blast, Mrs Thatcher was working on the key speech she was due to give to the Tory Party conference next day. When she finished, she handed the final page to two female members of staff.

She thanked them for staying up and told them to go to bed as soon as they had finished.

"That was what I intended

doing myself, but then Robla Butler, my principal private secretary, said: "I know you are tired, but there is just one more paper you must do because they want the answer tomorrow."

"So I sat down in the armchair, just like I am now, with the window behind me and began reading", Mrs Thatcher said.

"That was when the bomb went off. The window and the curtain blew out, blew out into the street. There was a great whoosh of air and dust. I stood up and went towards the bedroom, but Denis was already coming out."

"The first instinct, I can tell you, when the bomb goes off, is to get close to an inside wall, in case another goes off, so

immediately, we all went into the corridor and into the room opposite to make sure the girls were all right."

"The reports got it wrong, I am afraid, when they said I had been in the bathroom a few minutes before the bomb went off. I would have been if Robin had not asked me to look at the final paper."

"Had I not sat down, I would have said: 'Right, let us pack up and finish any details tomorrow', she added."

"Then I would have gone through to the bathroom, on the other side of the bedroom, and undressed there so as not to disturb Denis."

In the interview given in her private study at No 10, Mrs Thatcher said she knew im-

mediately that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

"There was no doubt about it, there is no doubt about the sound of a bomb once you have heard one."

Asked if she was frightened, Mrs Thatcher said: "You were more worried about other people, and where they were, than being frightened. We were very, very conscious that we must stay absolutely calm."

The Prime Minister described how, after deciding to go to the local police station away from the scene, she had dashed back into her bedroom to collect a change of clothing.

"I was still wearing the evening two-piece I had worn to go to the ball, so once I knew

where we were going I dashed back into the bedroom to get the suit I had been wearing earlier in the day."

"On my way out, I picked up my vanity case and a red dispatch box. All my other valuables were kept in the office." The next day someone went into the room to collect various items, and half an hour later the room caved in.

Asked whether the bombing had changed her attitude to life, Mrs Thatcher commented: "Oh, yes. It is infinitely more precious to me now. When something like that happens it alters your perspective. You are not going to worry or complain about silly niggly little things any more."

Dublin says it knew of IRA report

From Richard Ford Belfast

Recriminations over *The Sunday Times* report naming a woman as a suspected Provisional IRA terrorist continued yesterday as Mr Andrew Neil, the editor, said that the Government and police on both sides of the Irish Sea had made no attempt to dissuade him from publication.

In Dublin, government spokesmen confirmed that the Irish Embassy in London had been asked on Friday night whether it had any feelings about publication and that the message was passed to Dublin. The next morning, the embassy was again called and told that the paper was to publish its report.

Mr Peter Sutherland, the Irish Attorney General, said the republic's authorities had not received a warrant for the extradition of John Downey, another suspected terrorist believed to be living in Donegal.

"The suggestion or implication, which I think some might take from the article, that there is some ambiguity or ambivalence on the part of the authorities in Ireland, in regard to the apprehension of fugitive offenders in this area, would be totally and utterly untrue," Mr Sutherland said.

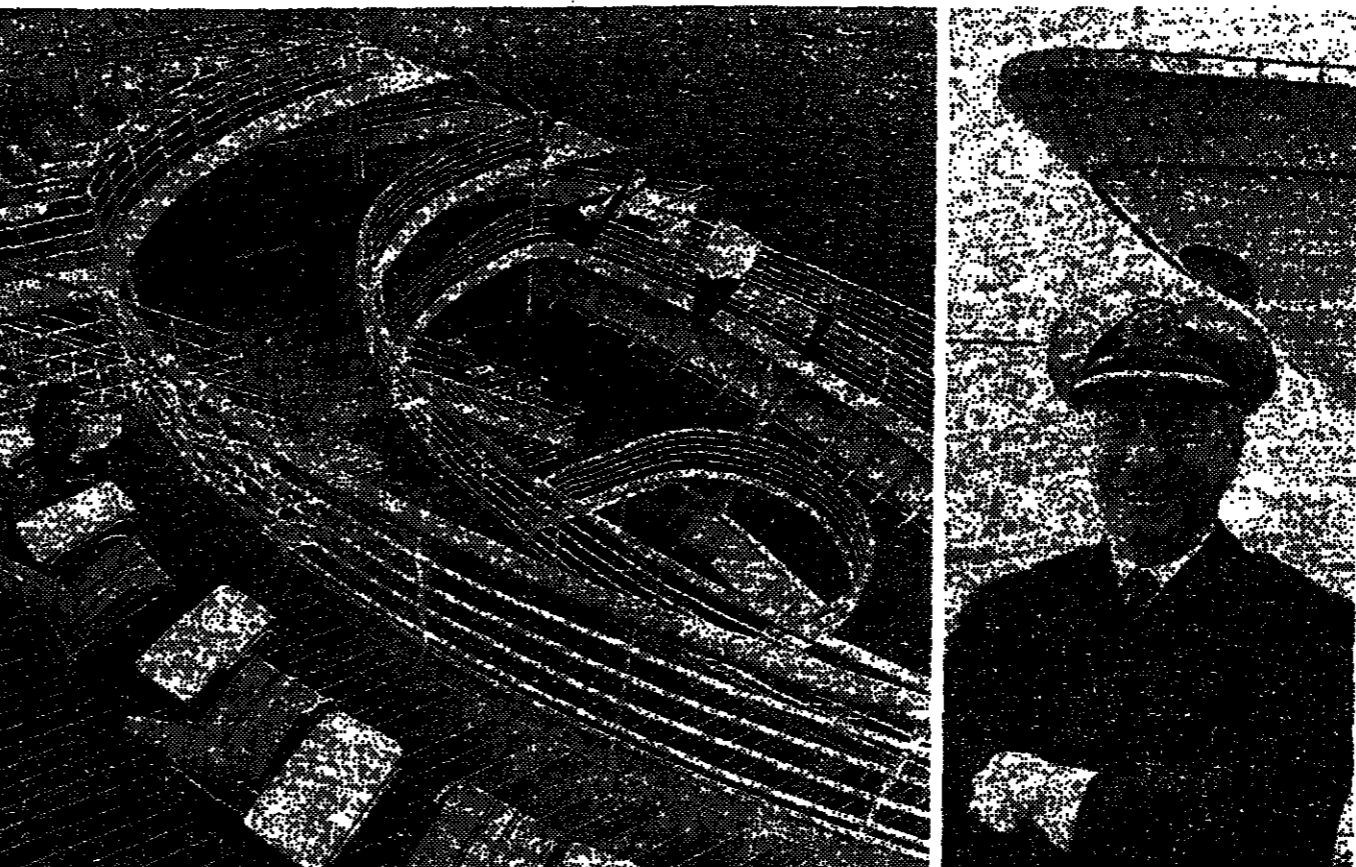
Meanwhile, Irish police have been searching for Miss Evelyn Glenholmes with a watch on air, and sea ports, and increased surveillance of known republican haunts and safe houses.

In the North, the Royal Ulster Constabulary has received no request from Scotland Yard or the Garda for a picture or description of the 26-year-old Belfast-born woman.

The affair, and the absence of any request to the RUC for information about her, raises doubts about security cooperation between London, Dublin, and Belfast.

Miss Glenholmes, one of a family of four, is described as thin, with ginger hair, about 5ft 8ins tall.

She was one of 28 people arrested on the word of an alleged Provisional IRA informer, Robert Lean, in 1983, and was charged with belonging to the IRA. She was released after charges were withdrawn.



Luxury lines: The stern decks of P & O's new cruise liner Royal Princess, to be named by the Princess of Wales at Southampton on Thursday, and Captain John Young (right), commander of the Finnish-built ship. The 45,000-ton liner sails for Miami next Monday on her maiden voyage. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

The miners' strike

NCB claims surge back to pits

By Staff Reporters

The National Coal Board yesterday claimed a record return to work by striking miners for a single day since the dispute started in March.

According to figures published by the coal board in London, a total of 1,900 former strikers reported for duty for the first time. That was more than double the previous record of 860 new starters set a week before on November 5.

Coal board officials attributed what they described as the "stupendous" drift back to work to the careful arrangements they had made to take former strikers through the picket lines, as well as promises of large pre-Christmas bonuses for those who resume normal working before Monday, November 19.

The return to work, which embraced all 12 coal board areas, as well as coal products plants, meant that production could be resumed at Markham colliery, the biggest pit in north Derbyshire, for the first time since the strike started.

The coal board's north Derbyshire area said that a total of 324 men had reported to work for the first time, bringing the total working normally to 2,428. Five pits in the area were producing coal, the others being Bolsover, Warsop, Shirebrook and Whitwell.

The next largest return to work was in the western area which covers Cumbria, Lancashire, North Wales and part of Staffordshire. According to the coal board, 408 men reported for duty for the first time compared with 527 during the whole of the previous week.

RETURNING MINERS	
(Source NCB)	
	Nov 12
Scotland	202
North East	197
North Yorkshire	68
Doncaster	19
Barnsley	64
South Yorkshire	189
North Derbyshire	524
North Nottingham	80
South Midlands	67
(includes Kent)	
West Midlands	408
South Wales	18
Coal Products Plants	18
Total	1,900

How the synod works: 2

The General Synod of the Church of England begins its autumn meetings in London today. In the second of two articles, Clifford Longley, our Religious Affairs Correspondent, describes its internal checks and balances, and discusses how successful the synod has been in meeting the Church of England's needs.

arrange quiet approaches to the other side or to officials of the synod, devise amendments, discuss tactics.

Out of that complexity emerges the central body, the standing committee, by unofficial agreement between the parties concerned, a careful balance of forces. The Anglo-Catholics, who have something like a third of the membership of the Houses of Laity and Clergy, do not try to remove from the standing committee those nominated by the Evangelical group, who make up perhaps another third. There is even room for the non-party men, and for the so-called "open synod" group, who are inclined towards liberalism and modernism.

In full debate, they use all the tactics in the book to win their points; but there is an unwritten understanding that the system would not work, and the church would be seriously damaged, if

ever an advantage was pressed that bit too hard.

Such is the way it has happened ever since the synod was founded in 1970, with the further check that each party is just about strong enough to block any change it strongly opposes. On certain issues a third of the votes in any one of the three houses is enough for a veto, because of the requirements for a two-thirds majority.

It is a strange quirk, however, that the synod's standing order requires a two-thirds majority on sometimes trivial matters, and a simple majority on matters of great moment.

The standing committee's task is to supervise the continuous flow of business into the jaws of this voracious debating decision-making monster. An issue needs attention: it is fed to a board, which sets up a working party. Back comes a report, perhaps 12 months later, and it goes into the queue awaiting a place on the synod

agenda. An anodyne motion will be attached - "that the report be received" - together with one summing up the report's conclusions. A bishop or similar dignitary of the synod is asked to propose it; and exceptionally, a well-known opponent is invited to marshal the case against, to propose the opposite.

Sometimes the synod defeats both, leaving the church without a policy. Almost everyone with a good idea steps in with an amendment, and the quantity of paper expands exponentially. So does the quantity of speech. The *Church Times* reporters record every twist; the rest of the press watches for each day's likely story; and occasionally television lights and cameras bring extra illumination and expectancy. It is not difficult to understand why the synod takes itself so seriously.

Beyond those walls, indeed, people do sometimes listen and wait. The general synod has been delegated by Parliament with the right to make law, enforceable in the English courts if necessary, without the need for an Act of Parliament. No other body has such a right, not even the British Cabinet.

Parliament has kept a reserve role in the process, nevertheless, by vetting all legislation through the Ecclesiastical Committee, and by requiring an affirmative vote of each parliamentary house for every synod measure.

But the very existence of such a body, with such powers and such a degree of public influence on the big occasions, creates a dynamic, virtually an imperative, to keep the machinery supplied with raw material. It is an ecclesiastical example of Parkinson's law of work expanding to fill whatever capacity is available.

It necessarily creates a restless church, always changing itself in some big or small way, always looking for the next topic on which to express a view, lest the synod itself should run out of business. If there is an automatic bias, it is against doing nothing, staying silent, leaving well alone.

And so the general synod must needs lead the Church of England away from wherever it is to somewhere else, anywhere else. Those who need the church to stay the same, or move only so slowly they cannot tell, are bound to be disturbed. But not many of them will be gathering at Church House, Westminster, today.

Concluded

Envoy in decorating bill rumpus

By Patricia Clough

The Foreign Office has asked the Saudi embassy to explain why an assistant attaché used his diplomatic immunity to avoid a lawsuit about a £3,877 bill for decorations to his London flat.

Mr Raoul and Mrs Georgina Fahmy, from Mill Hill, north London, sued Mr Suleiman Al-Matrouk in Westminster County Court last week, saying they had been commissioned to redecorate his £400-a-week, two-bedroom Bayswater flat.

The court ruled that the diplomat was not liable for the bill and ordered the Fahmys to pay their legal costs of about £1,000.

Mr Fahmy, of Oakhampton Road, said afterwards: "Mr Al-Matrouk asked for the most expensive materials and methods. What sort of a world is this?"

The Saudi embassy declined to give details but said Mr Al-Matrouk had been advised by a solicitor to plead diplomatic immunity, instead of pursuing a counter-claim over money he claimed to have paid to Mr and Mrs Fahmy.

The embassy would explain that to the Foreign Office.

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PAKISTAN BOKHARA RUGS, size 12ft by 9ft, usual price £2,143, sale price £750.

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Girls held back at school win compensation for sexual discrimination

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A local authority and a former primary school head teacher admitted yesterday sexually discriminating against three girls by keeping them in a third-year class for two years because the top class was full. Boys were not treated that way.

Michelle Debell, Selmin Sevket, and Michelle Teh, now aged 12, were awarded £351 compensation each and Selmin Sevket an extra £278 for private tuition fees.

The case, the first of its kind, was based by the Equal Opportunities Commission and brought by the three sets of parents against Bromley Education Authority and Miss Pamela Smith, former head of St George's Church of England primary school, Bromley, Miss Smith, who has retired, was not in court.

The three girls were held back with five other girls in the class they should have moved to in September, 1982. It was the school's policy to keep back the youngest children when classes were oversubscribed.

But boys were moved up a class, although they were younger.

Mr Geoffrey Stephenson, for the council, told the court: "The

decision was taken in perfectly good faith by the teacher concerned, believing that this was the best way in educational terms to organize the third and fourth-year classes".

Explaining that there were more girls than boys in the third and fourth-year classes, Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the girls, said that the decision to hold them back was illegal under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975. The Act outlaws the use of quotas and balancing on the grounds of sex.

He said the Act had been breached because no boys were made to stay down in the third-year; the girls suffered a loss of status; were deprived of the opportunity to study the fourth-year curriculum with the rest of their classmates; and this treatment may have affected their performance in the examinations before transferring to secondary school.

Michelle Teh was the most able academically. She came ninth in the third-year class before she was kept down, yet she was refused a place at Newstead Wood School and was sent to Bromley High School, and independent fee-paying school.

Afterwards, Michelle Debell said: "Some people thought we were not bright enough to go into the other class. We were very angry when we found out about the boys".

Selmin Sevket said: "We spent the whole year doing revision".

The Equal Opportunities Commission said it thought this practice went on in a lot of schools, but parents were afraid to take action.

Parents would like more explanation of teaching methods and curricula in schools, and advice on how they could help their children.

A study of more than 400 parents in Wales, *Parents and School*, however, found that most secondary schools claimed to provide the details that parents wanted.

Mr John Sims, chairman of the Welsh Consumer Council, former Schools Council Committee for Wales committee which prepared the report, said: "There is evidence of a significant gap between what schools say is provided and what parents believe is provided".

Only 27 per cent of parent said that they had



Unequal footing: (from the left) Michelle Debell, Michelle Teh and Selmin Sevket yesterday.

received an explanation of some teaching methods, while four out of 10 expressed a desire for one. The same proportion also wanted to know what was being taught. Again most of the schools said they provided this.

Most head teachers saw parents' evenings as their most successful liaison and most parents were generally satisfied with them. However, only 52 per cent said they had ever attended one. In one school only one third said they had.

Parents said that they were put off going to parents' evenings because they had to wait a long time to see teachers and then they could not talk for long enough. Although most parents knew that their child's school had a parent teacher association only one in five had attended a meeting. Middle-class parents were far more likely to be involved than working class ones. Parents were far less well informed about school governors. One in four did not know whether there was a governing body.

Because of government proposals to have a majority of parents on governing bodies, the report recommends that parents be reinforced about school governors. *Parents and School*, (From SCDC Committee for Wales, 129 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 2DR, £3.50).

Allison's drinking a worry, club says

Mr Malcolm Allison ran up a £3,500 bill for champagne, cigars and brandy in his first three months as manager of Middlesbrough, the second division football club which was weighed down by debts, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr Allison, aged 57, was also alleged to have arrived "clearly suffering from the effects of drinking" for a meeting with the club chairman, Mr Michael McCullagh, according to Mr Kevin Fletcher, solicitor for the club.

Middlesbrough's board was worried about Mr Allison's drinking, and he had been warned about his "off-the-field activities" and for taking days off, Mr Fletcher told the hearing, which is expected to last three days.

Mr Allison, who is now manager of Wilmington Football Club, co Durham, is claiming that he was unfairly dismissed last March from his £25,000 a year job with Middlesbrough. He claims that he took the job only after the directors promised that the club would not sell players.

Mr Fletcher said Mr Allison had "stabbed Middlesbrough Football Club in the back" when he ignored orders to sell players to cut a £500,000 overdraft.

Another reason for the dismissal was that Mr Allison had written in a newspaper article: "It may be better if we fold".

Mr Fletcher said: "The club's case is that a clearer example of gross misconduct, going to the very root of the employment contract, would be difficult to imagine".

The club had appointed him "in the hope that a man of his coaching skill and reputation as a larger-than-life figure would lift the crowd and the players. But his brilliance was dimmed by his off-the-field activities to such an extent that the chairman wrote to him expressing concern".

Commercial radio's freer rein

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Britain's commercial radio stations are to be allowed a freer rein to run their own businesses in the first big devolution of power since the start of independent broadcasting.

But the Independent Broadcasting Authority emphasized yesterday that the changes arose from the parlous financial state of the independent local radio network and did not herald a shift towards deregulation. Mr John Whitney, the Authority's Director-General, said that the changes did not mean that the IBA's regulatory role was diminishing.

There is no indication that the additional entrepreneurial role given to ILR stations will eventually be offered to ITV, where a flood of advertising

revenue has staved off the financial difficulties that have affected some small ILR stations.

The IBA's proposed changes would have little or no effect on the commercial radio stations' output, Mr Whitney said. They were designed to enable the companies to "stand on their own feet" commercially.

The authority intends to give the stations the freedom to diversify into other commercial activities, such as publishing, to choose their own broadcasting hours, and to reorganize share structures as they please.

The IBA will maintain control over broadcasting standards, but the present system of biennial reviews of station performances will be reduced to

one review half way through each contract.

In addition, stations will have responsibility for advertising copy clearance, and will be subject to less day-to-day surveillance by the IBA.

Mr John Thompson, the authority's director of radio, said that the administrative changes would enable the body to reduce rentals to ILR stations by 10 per cent from April next year. By forcing future radio stations to meet their capital and running costs, the IBA hopes to put back annually into the ILR network about £1m.

It also intends to urge the Government to abolish the Exchequer levy paid by the few stations sufficiently in profit. *Leading article, page 17*

Survival code saves pupils stranded on moor

From Craig Seton Northallerton

Three 11-year-old pupils from Ampleforth College, the Roman Catholic public school near York, which emphasizes self-reliance, described yesterday how they survived an atrocious night on the Yorkshire moors because they were equipped properly and obeyed the survival code.

Mark Hoare, from Sussex, William Lloyd, from Northumbria, and Aidan Cooney, from Harrogate, West Yorkshire, huddled together in a survival bag during a long night

of driving rain, dropping temperatures and thick mist.

The boys, who became lost during a five-mile hike from Bilsdale Hall to Ingleby Greenhow, by 24 scouts from the school, decided to try to keep warm and wait for rescue.

A fourth pupil, who should have been in their group, was refused permission to take part because he did not have proper hiking boots or a waterproof jacket.

By the time the three boys were seen and picked up by a RAF rescue helicopter early yesterday, about 16 hours after

going missing, they were all suffering from exposure.

He said yesterday: "We were all starting to get worried when we realized we were lost. We followed a wall and decided that when we came to the end of it we would stop for the night."

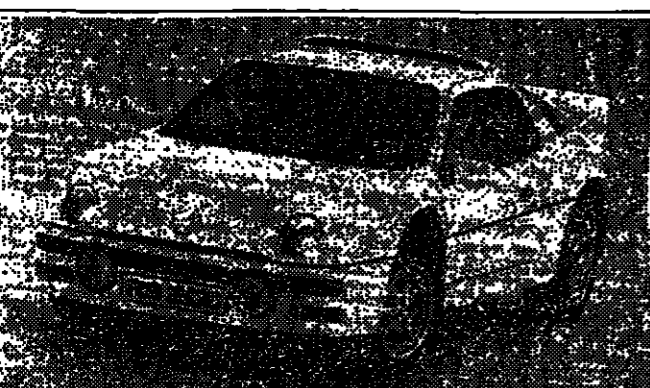
"I kept wondering if we were ever going to see our parents again and ever get out of it. When we saw the helicopter flying over we started waving the exposure bag and blowing our whistles."

The boys, who were equipped with corduroy trousers, sweaters, hiking boots, waterproof

jackets, compasses, whistles and chocolate bars, said that only William Lloyd had a good night's sleep, he disturbed the others by snoring.

The boys were taken to hospital in Northallerton and after a day in bed eating warm food they returned to Ampleforth last night.

Their house master, Father Henry Wansborough, said: "They did their emergency procedures perfectly and they are a lesson to others who might get into a pickle; if they do the right thing they are OK, if they do not, they have had it".



After six years in the wilderness, Ford is to return to international rallying with a turbo-charged two-seater car which can be switched from two to four-wheel drive at speed (Clifford Webb writes).

The RS200 was unveiled yesterday in Turin on the eve of the Italian Motor Show.

Ford, which once dominated rallying, said yesterday that the

car would compete in several outgoings next year before being handed to a team of works rally drivers. It will also be for sale to private owners at about £30,000.

The 1.8 litre, turbo-charged, fuel-injected engine with four valves a cylinder will be sold with a standard 230 hp, which could be increased to 380 bhp for special competition work.

Fast food improves its image

From John Young Brighton

In Britain fast food began with fish and chips, and in the United States with hamburgers and southern fried chicken. For a long time the rest of the world, or Europe, at least, tended to turn up its collective nose in distaste.

But times have changed, as the fast food fair, which opened in Brighton yesterday, showed. On display are pies, pasties, pastries, pizzas and pastas; savoury rolls, tacos, tortillas, baked potatoes and even fish-burgers, not to mention a range of Chinese and Indian food.

The industry believes that it has had a bad press, largely because of its association with less than salubrious "kebab houses" and with the mobile hamburger stands set up to fleece tourists.

It has also been hurt by the imposition of value added tax on takeaway food in last April's Budget. But takeaways account for only a small proportion of fast food outlets, and those worst affected by tax are likely to be the "cheap and nasty" which the industry is anxious to disown.

Drugs suspect is freed

After 19 days in custody, Mr Theodoros van Empele, the Dutchman suspected of smuggling drugs by swallowing them, has proved his innocence.

It took him until last Friday to clear his bowels and his name when customs and excise officers could find no trace of any prohibited drugs.

"Relief all round", commented Lord Justice Watkins,

who with Mr Justice Wood in the High Court, had adjourned until yesterday an application by Mr van Empele, aged 35, for a writ of habeas corpus.

It did, and Mr van Empele's counsel, Mr Gerard Boyd, told the judges that his client, who had been arrested at Heathrow on October 21 when he tried to get through immigration had now been deported.

Wolf released by rights group kills two sheep

A wolf was among animals released from the Palace Rigg country park near Cumbria in central Scotland early yesterday by intruders. It killed two sheep before it was tranquilized and returned to captivity.

A man claiming to represent the Animal Liberation Army telephoned the BBC.

Eighteen pens and cages were thought to have been forced open and it was believed last night that five foxes, two wild cats and, possibly some mink and polecats were still at large.

Crime experts look at a 2,500-year-old corpse

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Home Office pathologist will today examine "Pete Marsh", the male corpse dating from the Iron Age found preserved in peat, to see if modern crime detection can throw any further light on how he met his end.

Dr Ian West, of Guy's Hospital, is to examine the corpse at the British Museum as part of a number of tests by scientists to glean detail about this ancient "suspicious death". A team from Scotland Yard's

forensic laboratory at Lambeth, south London, has already carried out some investigations.

Yesterday Dr Ian Stead, deputy keeper of the museum's department of prehistoric antiquities, said that it was thought that the man had not only been garrotted but could also have had his throat cut.

The body was found in a field at Wilmslow, Cheshire, by workmen and it is thought to be about 2,500 years old.

Cancer victim to conduct LPO

By Alan Hamilton

Mr John Kavan, aged 60, unemployed and a cancer victim, refuses to be defeated by his circumstances. He intends to take the stage of Central Hall, Westminster, on December 1 to conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a choir of 350, and several Covent Garden singers, in a performance of Handel's *Messiah*.

Recovering from surgery at his council house in Streatham, south London, Mr Kavan conceived the concert as a means of proving to himself and his family that he was still very much alive, and of raising up to £50,000 for cancer research.

He tried, and failed, to acquire the late Sir Thomas Beecham's full-blooded orchestration of the oratorio; Lady Beecham was moving house



Mr Kavan: No stranger to the rostrum.

and could not lay hands on it. Mr Kavan, therefore, sold jumble from his car boot to pay for his own arrangement, suited to larger halls and audiences than the composer was accustomed to.

He persuaded Central Hall

to give him the auditorium at a reduced rate, and to postpone another concert planned for that night. Reading of his plans in a local newspaper, 20 south London amateur choirs offered their voices, and the professional singers will give their fees to the Cancer Research Campaign. Musicians' Union rules, however, demand that the orchestra be paid £8,000.

A former theatrical agent and one-time producer of ice shows, Mr Kavan is not entirely a stranger to the rostrum. He once conducted an all-black performance of the *Messiah* in Johannesburg.

He has so far raised about £5,000, not yet enough to cover his expenses. Mr Kavan is confident that he will sell 3,000 seats, and hopes that many tickets will be bought for substantial donations.

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PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 12, 1984 • Interest rate cuts • £1 note goes • Education grants cut

Tight spending control paves way for tax cuts

It did look as if there would be scope for some further tax reductions in next year's Budget. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons that the best figure it can put on it at the present time (he said) is about £1,500m.

In reporting to MPs that he was laying before the House the autumn statement containing the Government's outline public expenditure plans for 1985-86, proposals for national insurance contributions next year, and the forecast of economic prospects for 1985, Mr Lawson declared the statement showed that the country was now in the fourth year of steady growth with a further year of investment and export-led growth in prospect and with no sign whatever of a resurgence of inflation.

And the numbers in work (he added) are rising strongly for only the third time since the sixties. The statement sets the background against which further reductions in taxation should be possible, to help further stimulate the enterprise and dynamism of the British economy and produce more jobs for our people.

The statement also showed that for the third year running - for every year since the Government introduced cash planning for public expenditure, spending plans had been held below previous White Paper totals.

Mr Lawson, in his statement to the Commons, said the Government remained committed to reducing taxation and therefore to keeping firm control over Government spending.

Following this year's public expenditure review, the public expenditure planning total for next year, 1985-86, has been set at £132 billion. As the House will recall, this is within the provisional figure for 1985-86 published in the public expenditure White Paper in February. The Government has thus succeeded for the third year running in holding the planning total to the level announced in previous White Papers. (Conservative cheers)

After allowing for inflation, public expenditure next year is planned to be broadly the same as was planned for this year, and below the likely outturn for this year, which has been inflated by the cost of maintaining electricity supplies during the coal strike. With the economy continuing to expand, public expenditure as a percentage of national output should fall next year to its lowest level for six years.

The revised plans contain a reserve for contingencies of £3,000m. This is £750m less than the provision for 1985-86, but the Government has already announced plans for 1985-86 were less well defined, but £250m more than the previous year.

The allocation of this £750m to specific programmes, coupled with an increase in forecast receipts from the privatization programme, has enabled most, though not all, programmes to show an increase in spending over the White Paper figures.

But to contain these increases to dimensions compatible with the overall £132 billion plan, the Government has required some hard decisions.

Thus there will be increased spending on the National Health Service, but individual health authorities will be expected to become more efficient and to absorb any pay and price increases within the money made available to them.

In addition, the Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Fowler) has announced that he will be introducing measures to cut costs by limitations on NHS prescribing, and there will have to be increases in charges. (Labour protests)

Again, spending on social security will increase, but to contain the scale of the increase the Secretary of State will be announcing a number of new measures including substantial savings in supplementary benefit provision for board and lodgings claimants. The 5 per cent abatement of invalidity pension which has applied since 1980 will, however, be restored from next November.

Yet again, there will be increased provision for education, partly offset by a reduction in spending on student grants.

By contrast, because fewer young people than expected have needed to take up places on the youth training scheme, the Secretary of State for Employment is able to apply some of the consequential savings to expand other employment and training programmes, including the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, within a reduced overall total. He will be announcing his new proposals to the House later.

Other programmes to have reduced provision include domestic assistance to agriculture and housing. Fuller details of these and other changes are contained in the Autumn Statement itself, but I should like the Treasury to be making its own contribution to the need for savings.

The £1 coin has 50 times the life of the note, yet costs less than twice as much to produce. Accordingly, I have instructed the Bank of England to cease issuing £1 notes after the end of this year. (Labour protests) - although the note will continue to be legal tender for at least a year. This will save £3m of public expenditure in the first year alone.

I can also announce two other changes in the currency. First, and subject to approval by the Privy Council, the 1p, which has not been issued since March 29 this year, will cease to be legal tender after December 31. And second, on Thursday of this week the Bank of England will be issuing a new version of the £20 note which should be more difficult to forge.

This year's review of public expenditure plans has, as usual, also covered the Government's public spending plans for the two years 1986-87 and 1987-88. The details will be published in the usual way in next year's public expenditure White Paper. They will show that total public spending is planned to increase broadly in line with real terms right up to 1987-88 which implies a continuing steady reduction as a proportion of GDP.

Turning to national insurance contributions, he said: The Government has conducted the usual annual review of contributions in the light of changes in the prospective income and expenditure of the National Insurance Fund.

As last year, we have decided to reduce the taxpayer's contribution to the National Insurance Fund by 1.5 per cent, bringing it down to 9 per cent. But this will not require any corresponding increase in contribution rates. Thus the full 1.5 per cent rate will remain unchanged at 9 per cent for employees and 10.45 per cent for employers. In addition employers will be relieved of the burden of contributions on payments under the Statutory Sick Pay Scheme, which in due course will be extended to cover the first 28 weeks of sickness.

As usual, the earnings limits will not be increased broadly in line with inflation. From next year the lower earnings limit will rise to £35.50 a week and the upper earnings limit to £265 a week.

Next year, of course, employers will enjoy the full benefit of the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge which took effect only last month. Taking this into account, the total burden on employers in 1985-86 is expected to be significantly less in real terms than in the current year, 1984-85, despite a rising labour force.

The Secretary of State for Social Services will this afternoon announce details of the changes in the National Insurance (contributions, vesting) Order, and will lay before Parliament the accompanying report by the Government Actuary.

Finally, I turn to the Industry Act forecast.

The Industry Act forecast, he said, since the Budget, the economy has had to endure a number of testing developments, both at home and abroad, of a sort which not so long ago would have driven it off course. This time, they have not done so.

Monetary growth has been in line with the targets I set at the time of the Budget, and inflation, has remained below the target of 7 per cent in the last quarter of this year. Total national output, which reached its highest level ever last year, looks set to rise by a further 2½ per cent this year. Provided by the coal strike, growth this year would probably have been 3½ per cent.

Investment has been rising particularly strongly; indeed, over the last year, I expect it to reach a new all-time high this year. Employment has been rising at a brisk pace since early 1983, but not yet strongly enough to check the rise in the numbers of those registering as unemployed.

The outlook for jobs will, however, have been helped by the recent fall in interest rates which has largely reversed the increase during the summer. I expect, and I am firmly to present policies, the prospect is of further interest rate cuts ahead.

This year's PSBR is likely to turn out to be around £7,500m. I envisaged at the time of the Budget, chiefly as a result of the coal strike. If the strike were to end at Christmas, it would add some £1,500m to borrowing for the financial year, and the public expenditure planning total would be exceeded by about the same amount.

On that basis, as I indicated to the House on October 30, I estimate that the PSBR for 1984-85 would be some £8,500m, subject to the usual margin of uncertainty at this time of the year. A PSBR of this size would still be comfortably the smallest proportion of GDP for well over a decade.

For next year, with continued firm monetary and fiscal policies, inflation is expected to edge down slightly to 4½ per cent by the fourth quarter. Output and employment will continue to rise, with total output expected to be up by a further 3½ per cent in 1985, of which about 1 per cent represents the assumed recovery from the coal strike.

Within this total, the forecast suggests that 1985 will be another good year for exports and industrial investment. Indeed, investment by non-North Sea businesses is expected to rise in real terms by 7 per cent next year, following an 11 per cent rise this year.

The House will wish to know what all this means so far as prospects for next year's Budget are concerned. The forecast makes the conventional assumptions that income tax and excise duties are both indexed in line with prices and that the PSBR is held next year to the £7,000m or 1 per cent of GDP, indicated in the medium term financial strategy published at the time of the last Budget.

It also takes account of the changes in this year's Finance Act which will take full effect next year and reduce taxation in 1985-86 by some £1,750m. Beyond that, the margin of uncertainty at this stage is very considerable, and the House will understand that the prospects for 1985-86 will need to be reviewed again, in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgment next year.

Lawson insists Government still on course

There was no question of any kind of energy tax being introduced, Mr Lawson told the Commons, made clear when replying to Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, in his attack on the autumn statement which had set a permanent pool of three million unemployed as an essential ingredient of Tory policy.

Mr Hattersley and several MPs, including Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, expressed concern about the future level of overseas aid. Mr Hattersley said a cut would demonstrate callous insensitivity.

Mr Lawson said aid and the whole of the Overseas Development Agency was included within the budget for the Foreign Office which was unchanged. The division was for the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Hattersley asked: Is there or is there not to be a cut in the aid budget? Cutting aid while men and women are starving in Ethiopia would be to flout the Government's humanitarianism.

Will he confirm that industrial output is lower than it was at the time of the last autumn statement and remains 8 per cent lower than under the last Labour Government and that during September we had simultaneously the worst balance of trade, the worst level of sterling, the highest taxes and the highest unemployment in this country's history? Will he give us his definition of success?

Despite the record of failure, does the Chancellor still pretend that the economy can be rescued by manipulation of the PSBR and the money supply?

The Chancellor had wholly betrayed the unemployed, the 3.3 million out of work and the many more who will join the queue because of the additional deflation which the public expenditure programme represents.

Had Mr Lawson now got the courage to say what the Government Actuary estimated as the increase in unemployment next year? Was it true that it was 400,000?

What were the increases in energy tax and the increases in prescription and dental charges?

What would be the effect of a further cut in public sector housing? How many more construction workers would be condemned to unemployment?

The whole object of the manipulation was to obtain £1,500m for distribution next year. Part of that would be raised by increased indirect taxes and, as previous records, indirect taxes would rise by more than direct taxes would fall.

The £1,500m could be used to reduce direct taxation or to create jobs - to put about 150,000 men and women back to work.

Why did the Chancellor choose the high unemployment option? The answer was that a permanent pool of three million unemployed was no longer simply the consequence of Tory policy, it was an essential ingredient of Tory policy. That target, that objective, that intention was carefully planned and callously calculated.

Mr Lawson replied: Aid and the whole of the Overseas Development Agency is included within the budget for the Foreign Office, which is unchanged.

The balance of payments on current account is expected to be roughly in balance this year. That is because of the substantially increased import of oil as a result of the coal strike, but we expect it to be in surplus by £2,500m next year. If a Labour Government had ever achieved anything like this, it would have been able to believe its good fortune.

The answer to unemployment is to create a more vigorous and more enterprising economy. That is why it is essential to reduce the burden of taxation.

As for the Government Actuary's assumptions - I stress that these are not forecasts - the assumption is that unemployment in Great Britain excluding Scotland will be about three million this year and average three million this year and next.

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Wainwright: Nothing to stop jobless rise

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Irish authorities behaved impeccably

had to go back and obtain documents which met the case.

Unfortunately by reason of information being published ahead of time it appears the person concerned cannot be found.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, following any discussions with the DPP will Mr Michael confirm he is satisfied that the extradition proceedings agreed between this country and the Irish Government are working properly?

Will he also confirm he knows of no basis of complaint regarding a failure to execute a warrant issued in respect of Miss Evelyn Glenholmes?

Mr Michael Havers: He is perfectly right. The procedures followed were the right ones. There were no mistakes. It was brought back and put right.

They (the Irish authorities) have behaved impeccably not only in this case but in every other case in which we have sought their assistance.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech.

Topic: Economic and industrial affairs.

GLC urged to hold lorry ban inquiry

For a major London-wide proposal of the magnitude of the Greater London Council lorry ban a properly constituted public inquiry would provide a well-established democratic method of assessment.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in reply to a Commons question.

I understand (he continued) that the GLC Transport Committee will be meeting on November 21 to consider the massive response to consultation and the many hundreds of calls for a public inquiry.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) There is widespread opposition to this proposal, not least because it will lead directly to the loss of jobs and also because the Wood inquiry said there would be only minimal impact, just as I submit all my road proposals, even in London, to the same procedure. I hope that all MPs interested in preserving jobs in the capital will urge this course on the GLC.

Sir John Wells (Maidstone, C): The GLC has a duty to consider the interests of all sections of the horticultural and other wholesale markets and their suppliers who are supplying the capital with fresh food daily. If this ban were to take place the whole price structure and the freshness of our food would suffer, and jobs would be lost.

Mr Ridley: I have every sympathy with what he says. To think that there are perhaps seven million people who have to be fed by deliveries of the kind of fresh foods he is talking about is to realize the immense implications of what is proposed.

No one could avoid feeling that the costs as well as the benefits of this ban should be carefully assessed before it is proceeded with.

Bus services must benefit passengers

The Government's transport policy regarding the deregulation of buses was not about unions, operators or councils, it was about those who were taking the bus. It was the passengers the Government wanted to benefit. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashford, Lab): Looking at the statistics he has conducted in transport services, many of them are not up to

Series of measures to help jobless

A number of measures to help the unemployed and to improve training opportunities were announced by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, when he debated on the Queen's Speech resumed.

He announced a 25 per cent increase in the criteria allowance for a new £5m training scheme for training loans; more money for the technical and vocational educational initiative and improvements to existing youth and adult training programmes.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, moved an Opposition amendment regretting that the Government proposed to continue policies which would keep the unemployment rate at 10 per cent and failed to propose any effective measures to rebuild the nation's industrial base and create new opportunities for employment.

He said the Government's statement showed little appreciation of the deep crisis afflicting a country with four million unemployed. It was a triumph of cynicism over reality to say, as the Government apologetically did, that British industry was leaner and fitter.

The Government was preparing an escape route for the cause of unemployment, he said, but it was to blame the miner's strike.

If the £20,000 which has been invested in the mining industry there could be a secure future for decades ahead.

Mr King said there was one area in which he hoped to make savings. An order would be introduced reducing the proportion of statutory redundancy payments met by the Government from 41 per cent to 35 per cent. It would not affect the amount received by the employee but simply alter the balance between the contributions made by the employer and the Government.

The cost to industry would be small, particularly when set against the substantial benefits in the equal freedom to operate from Manchester.

Mr Smith: We have an agreement with the Singapore authorities whereby we enable demand to be met equally with the frequency of services. We think the current two daily 747 flights between Singapore and Britain mounted by both BA and SIA are sufficient. There is no question of our discriminating against Manchester whose development we fully support.

Unrealistic bus fares in South Yorkshire

The cost of subsidizing South Yorkshire's public transport would be £39m this year, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons. This showed the enormity of what was going on, he added.

His comments came after Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab) had called the county's transport a shining example for the past ten years, while Mr Colin Gregory (York, C) said the subsidized fares for the people's republic of South Yorkshire benefited a minority at a cost to the majority.

Mr Ridley told Mr Barron that the abolition of South Yorkshire County Council would remove an unnecessary and extravagant tier of local government in the metropolitan counties and ensure that transport was provided more efficiently and economically.

Skinner ordered out

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) was ordered out of the Commons for the rest of Monday's sitting after calling Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, a "pompous old" and refusing to withdraw the word "pompous".

Raising a point of order following the Chancellor's statement Mr Skinner said Dr Owen had been given an early opportunity to ask a question, just as I submit all my road proposals, even in London, to the same procedure. I hope that all MPs interested in preserving jobs in the capital will urge this course on the GLC.

Sir John Wells (Maidstone, C): The GLC has a duty to consider the interests of all sections of the horticultural and other wholesale markets and their suppliers who are supplying the capital with fresh food daily. If this ban were to take place the whole price structure and the freshness of our food would suffer, and jobs would be lost.

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Public Expenditure Plans (1) (2) (3)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
White paper (Cmnd 9143) with Budget changes	17,000	18,010	18,060
White paper (Cmnd 9143) with Budget changes	1,800	1,870	1,870
Ministry of Defence	380	350	350
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (including ODA)	1,000	1,020	920
European Communities	60	60	50
Investment in the Agricultural Produce	1,350	1,290	1,260
Forestry Commission	180	180	180
Department of Trade and Industry	3,130	3,240	3,190
Department of Employment	3,350	3,350	3,250
Department of Transport	2,000	2,000	2,000
DOE - Housing	-90	-100	-90
DOE - Other Environmental Services	3,170	3,170	3,170
Home Office	500	500	500
Lord Chancellor's Department	13,000	13,000	13,000
Department of Education and Science	600	600	600
DHSS - Health and Personal Social Services	15,420	15,200	15,480
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	37,200	38,510	38,580
Civil Service	1,250	1,250	1,250
Scotland	6,550	6,700	6,810
Wales	2,560	2,560	2,560
Northern Ireland	4,020	4,020	4,020
Other Departments	2,070	2,150	2,130
Non-departmental bodies	1,830	1,080	1,320
Local authority current expenditure not allocated to departments	860	400	600
Special sales of assets	-1,900	-2,000	-2,500
Reserve	2,750	3,750	3,000
PLANNING TOTAL (1)	128,300	131,700	132,000

(1) Some figures may be subject to detailed technical amendment before publication of the 1985 White Paper.

(2) Departmental figures shown are rounded to the nearest £10m; the planning total is rounded to the nearest £100m.

(3) All figures include minor classification changes since 1984-85. The revised plans column also includes a transfer of provision for London Regional Transport of some £300m from Department of Transport to Department of Transport and a transfer of some £100m from Department of Education and Science to Department of Employment.

(4) Devolution in these programmes reflects an assumption that central government rates of pay and allowances will increase on average by 3 per cent over the next three years.

(5) Figures include completed £200m of agricultural spending in Scotland and Wales which is included in the Agriculture total.

Inflation High Low

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT

Dentistry and drugs to go up

Let aid rises

Court savings

● Inflation slowing

● Water rates rise

● Health charges up

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

Higher economic growth and lower inflation forecast

By David Smith,
Economics Correspondent

The Treasury expects the economy to grow by 3.5 per cent next year, which, if achieved, will be the highest growth rate since 1973. However, no fall in unemployment is expected.

Inflation is forecast at a little over 4.5 per cent in 1985.

The Treasury, having achieved a planning total for public expenditure in 1985/86 of £132bn, expects public spending to be held constant in real terms in the two subsequent years.

The share of public expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product is targeted to fall from 42 per cent in 1984/5 to 41 per cent in 1985/6.

The Treasury forecast assumes that the coal strike on over by the end of 1984. About 1 per cent of the forecast 3.5 per cent growth for 1985 is accounted for by recovery from the coal strike. Without the strike, the economy would have grown by 3.5 per cent in 1984, the Treasury says.

The strike effects are most dramatic on imports, which are forecast to grow by 4.5 per cent in 1985, compared with 7 per cent in 1984. The balance of payments is forecast to return to surplus, of £2.5bn, from zero this year. That is in spite of 3 per cent consumer spending growth forecast for next year, after 2 per cent in 1984.

However, the reduced growth in imports is accounted for entirely by lower imports of oil. The growth in non-oil imports is expected to be about 7 per cent in 1985.

Exports, on the assumption that sterling stays around its current level, are forecast to rise by 4.5 per cent in 1985, after growing 5.5 per cent in 1984.

This is in line with a slowdown in world trade growth. Economic growth in the six major industrialized countries is expected to average 4 per cent in 1985, against 5 per cent

Economic prospects: Summary

	% change 1983 to 1984	% change 1984 to 1985	Average error from past forecasts
A Output and expenditure at constant 1980 prices			
Gross domestic product (at factor cost)	2.5	3.5	1
Consumers expenditure	2	3	1.5
General government current expenditure	1.5	1	1.5
Fixed investment	7.5	2	2.5
Exports of goods and services	5.5	4.5	3
Change in rate of stock-building as a percentage of the level of GDP		1	
B Balance of payments on current account			
(£ billion)	0	2.5	3.5
C Retail prices index (4th quarter)	4.75	4.5	3.5

(1) The forecast includes the effect of the fiscal adjustment in 1985-86. The error relates to the average difference (on either side of the central figure) between forecasts and actuals. The method of calculating these errors has been explained in earlier publications on Government forecasts, notably in *Economic Progress Report, June 1981*. The error is after adjustment for the effects of major changes in fiscal policy, which are excluded from the forecast.

(2) The average error for inflation was calculated from a period of much higher inflation and probably overstates the margin of error at low rates of inflation.

Public Expenditure Planning Totals 1979-80 to 1985-86

	Planning total (£ billion)	Cash (%)	Cost terms (%)	Public (%)
			base year 1983-84	expenditure as % of GDP
1979-80	78.9	111.7	39.5	
1980-81	92.7	113.5	42	
1981-82	104.7	115.5	43.5	
1982-83	113.4	118	43	
1983-84	120.3	120.3	42.5	
1984-85	125.3	120.8	42	
1985-86	132.0	120.6	41	

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion.
(2) Cash figures adjusted for general inflation as measured by the GNP deflator at market prices. The GNP deflator is forecast to increase by some 4.75 per cent in 1984-85 and 4.5 per cent in 1985-86.
(3) Planning total plus net debt interest, reduced payments of VAT by local authorities and central government and an allowance for non-trading government capital consumption, expressed as a percentage of GDP at market prices.
(4) Outturn/estimated outturn.

In 1984, world trade growth in manufactures is expected to slow from 7 per cent this to 4.5 per cent.

The economy will be led by strong consumer spending, up 3 per cent. Fixed investment growth is expected to slow to 3 per cent, from 7.5 per cent.

The Treasury does not publish its own unemployment forecast, but the assumptions of the Government Actuary are included in the statement and are said to be consistent with the Treasury forecast.

That assumption is that unemployment, excluding school leavers, averaged three million in 1984/85 and 1985/86, compared to 2,983,000 in October.

The Treasury estimates the inflation rate in the fourth quarter of 1984 at 4.75 per cent and to remain about that level for the next 10 months, before slipping to 4.5 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985.

No wages forecast is provided, but the Government Actuary assumes that the

underlying rate of earnings growth will drop to 7 per cent in 1985/86, from 7.5 per cent in 1984/85.

This year's public expenditure round, a difficult one, has produced a planning total of £133bn in 1985/86. The reserve has been reduced from £3.75bn, with £0.75bn allocated to programmes, mainly because of higher local authority spending.

The asset sales target for next year has been raised from £2bn to £2.5bn, after £1.9bn in 1984/85. That does not include an extra £400m to be raised from council house sales in 1985/86, which has been allocated to the housing budget.

The public sector borrowing requirement is targeted at £7bn in 1985/86, after £8.5bn in 1984/85. £1.25bn of which is due to the coal strike.

The Chancellor has included an "implied fiscal adjustment" or room for tax cuts, of £1.5bn for his next Budget. On the conventional assumption that this was all used for income tax cuts, it would allow a 1p reduction in the basic rate of income tax, plus a raising of tax thresholds by 2 to 3 per cent more than inflation.

The £132bn total for public spending in 1985/86, compared with the Treasury's latest estimate of £131.7bn for previous white paper plans adjusted for the changes in the last Budget.

The main increases are social security, up £480m; health and personal social services, £280m; education, £210m; and EEC contributions, £200m.

The main reductions are housing, £300m; and transport, mainly because of changes in accounting procedure, £370m; together with other, minor reductions.

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Shares record, page 21



Half measures: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, whose spending power has been cut, talking to Mr V. L. Popov, the Russian ambassador, at the twenty-fifth anniversary lunch of the Great Britain - USSR Association yesterday. Looking on is Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, its president. (Photograph: Herbie Knott).

Protest at limit on wage rises

PUBLIC SECTOR PAY
By Our Labour Correspondent

The Government's decision that its employees' pay should rise by only 3 per cent in the winter pay round brought protests from the unions who accused ministers of trying to bring in a new pay limit "by the back door".

Union leaders objected to the announcement of the limit as a footnote to a table of public spending plans included in the Chancellor's outline public expenditure plans for the next financial year. The limit will apply initially to about 750,000 people employed directly by the Government, but will influence the pay of 4,000,000 public service workers.

Those immediately affected by the 3 per cent pay assumption, which will be included in cash limits, will be 630,000 civil servants and about 100,000 workers in fringe bodies. But 1,000,000 national health service workers will be subject to similar restraints.

That would mean that 1,500,000 local authority workers and almost 500,000 teachers will fall under the limit.

It will be the third year running that the Government has aimed for 3 per cent settlements.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of the National Union of Public Employers, said that the Chancellor was "trying to finance the NHS on the backs of some of the lowest paid workers in the country. The impact of the 3 per cent would be a real cut based on the Government's assumption of inflation."

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said the government statement indicated that ministers expected unemployment to reach even more catastrophic levels.

Treasury expects assets sale bonus

By Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

The Treasury has raised its forecast of likely proceeds from asset sales and other privatization measures next year to £2,500m or £300m more than it was expecting at the time of the Budget earlier this year.

The new figure reflects not only the impending sale of British Telecom and British Airways - the two biggest sell-offs yet attempted - but also the rapid progress the Government is hoping to achieve on a number of other fronts. Mr Lawson and other ministers have repeatedly emphasized that privatization is one of the Government's key policy priorities in its second term of office.

The Treasury's target for privatization proceeds in the current financial year remains unchanged at £1,900m, but next year's sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom ensures that the Government is more or less guaranteed to meet the target.

The share offer - the biggest of its kind ever undertaken - is expected to raise around £3,700m before expenses, though the Treasury will not receive all the money in one go. Payments by investors are being spread over a 17-month period, with around £1,450m due this month, another £1,100m next June, and the remaining £1,100m in April 1986.

Privatization has already raised more than £940m in this

PRIVATIZATION

financial year, with the sales of Jaguar, Enterprise Oil, Immos, the Wyth Farm oilfield and the Government's remaining shares in Associated British Ports. By the time British Telecom has been added in, the proceeds will make this year by far the most profitable the Government has had in privatization terms.

After British Telecom, the next big privatization exercise will be the sale on the stock market of British Airways. This is expected to be valued at around £1 billion, though the net return to the Government will be substantially less - probably around £400m - after taking account of the debt write-offs or other financial reconstruction considered necessary before the airline can be sold.

The BA flotation is provisionally scheduled to "take place" in March next year, but it could slip into the following year. The company - which has returned to profits after reporting a record loss of £540m three years ago - could also be sold in two tranches.

There were no new details yesterday about the likely timetable of other privatization measures, but the Government has already said it expects to sell the Royal Ordnance Factories, British Shipbuilders' warship yards, parts of BL and British Steel, and longer term candidates such as Rolls-Royce, the aero-engine makers and Shorts.

Leaky old mains push up the bills

HOUSING

By Hugh Clayton

Water rates will rise faster than the cost of living for several years to help finance the cost of mending leaky old mains and antiquated sewage pipes. Householders and industrialists will feel the impact next spring when their water charges go up by between 9 and 12 per cent.

Water supply and housing are the two main environmental services on which the Government wants to make big savings next year. There was suspicion among local authorities yesterday about the claim that bargaining by the Department of the Environment, with the Treasury had whittled a housing cut first estimated at £600m down to only £65m.

The Institute of Housing, which represents housing managers who work for councils, said the Government expected to save £430m of central funds by relying on an increase in the amount to be raised by councils from selling homes. Adding that figure to the Government's £65m and a provision for inflation produced a total housing cut of well over £500m, the institute said.

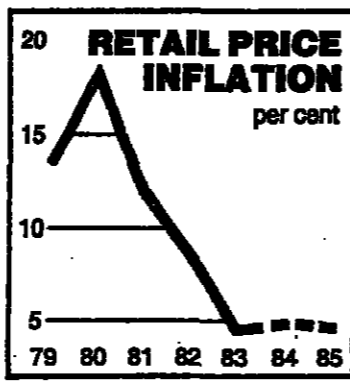
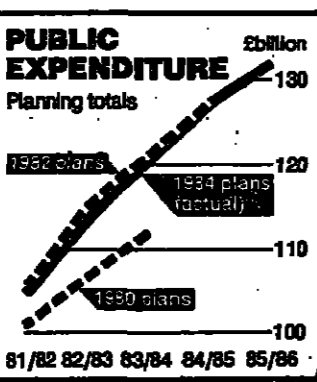
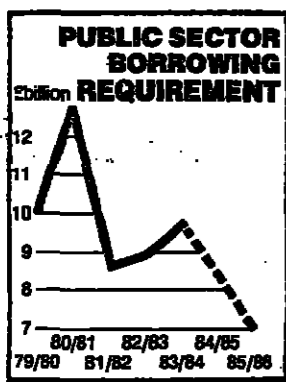
The Government said the total effect of its spending plans on all types of state spending on housing would lead to a cut of £310m. The Labour-led Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents the largest city councils in Britain, condemned "jiggery-pokery" in the Government's calculations.

The Government expects the nine English authorities to spend £700m next year after £700m this year.

● Legislation is to be introduced next year by the Government to alter the system of home improvement grants in order to concentrate grant aid on those who most need it. It should take effect in 1986 (Christopher Warman writes).

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, hopes to issue a consultation paper before the end of the year outlining his proposals to target the grants to people "who can least afford to pay for repairs and improvements," he said yesterday. This is likely to mean people on low incomes, particularly the elderly and the unemployed, and those whose houses offer insufficient collateral to raise the money they need.

Government spending estimates before yesterday's announcement envisaged a reduction from £790m in 1983-84 to £650m in 1984-85 and £490m in 1985-86.



Dentistry and drugs to go up

HEALTH

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Spending on the hospital side of the National Health Service will rise by 1 per cent above inflation next year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday.

But health authorities will get no extra help if pay rises outstrip the 3 per cent allowed for in spending plans, nor if inflation is higher than expected. Prescription and dental charges, together with health service charges for treating private patients, will rise again in April, probably substantially, with prescription charges likely to rise from £1.60 to at least £1.80. No new charges are expected, however.

Spending on family practitioner services, which includes family doctors and dentists, is to rise by 2.5 per cent only, less than inflation. In part that is a result of last week's announcement to cut the health service drug bill by up to £100m by introducing limits on the drugs doctors can prescribe for minor ailments, anxiety and insomnia.

In all, NHS spending in Great Britain will be £17,000m, £700m more than spent this year, and £200m more than announced in public expenditure plans earlier in the year.

Cash spending on the hospital and community health services in England will be 5.5 per cent higher than this year but further savings are expected to be made through cost improvement programmes to finance developments in the services. This year, such programmes are expected to save £100m, and Mr Fowler said that next year he expected health authorities to build on that figure and "take it further".

Jet aid rises

The Department of Trade and Industry budget rises by a net £70m, to £1,360m. Because of the decision to provide £350m aid to British Aerospace for the A320 Airbus and £60m to Rolls-Royce for the new five-engine V2500 jet engine.

Court savings

The £10m cut in the Lord Chancellor's Department's budget, down to a total of £540m for next year, is expected to come off the court building programme. There will be no reduction in the planned number of new courts, but the programme will be delayed.

Seasiders' benefits cut

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

A crackdown on young social security claimants moving to the seaside to live on supplementary benefits was announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday.

The curbs, which will also cut excessive charges by owners of residential and nursing homes for the elderly, follows large increases in the amounts paid out in benefit for board and lodging in all three types of accommodation.

Spending has risen from £205m in 1982 to an estimated £570m this year, despite rule changes last year designed to limit the increase.

Details have to be worked out, but people under 25 without dependents who leave home to live in long-term board and lodging, are likely to have a limit set on how long benefit

SOCIAL SECURITY

will be paid. Exceptions will be made to allow people to look for work.

Some hotels and boarding houses have been charging up to £100 a week, and hotels have advertised the attractions of places like Margate and Newquay.

Maximum amounts of benefit will be introduced, as will regional limits on amounts that individuals can receive for ordinary board and lodging.

Cuts are also likely in the highest charges paid under supplementary benefit for accommodation in residential and nursing homes, although Mr Fowler said there will be "generous" transitional arrangements to protect residents.

In Leytonstone, for example, one home is charging £295 a week against £80 in Liverpool. Variations in charges for resi-

dential homes range from £215, again in Leytonstone, to £55 in Birmingham.

A new scale of limits is to be set, and there will be differences in the amounts paid. For example, a care home for the physically disabled is likely to be allowed to charge more than one for the elderly.

The moves follow the failure of changes last November in the way local limits for board and lodging were set.

Instead of dealing with each individual home, hostel or hotel, limits based on average charges locally were introduced. It is alleged that owners in some areas have got together to increase charges, forcing up the average.

Spending on ordinary board and lodging has risen from £227m last year to an estimated £380m this year, and from £102m to £190m on residential and nursing homes. It has well outstripped the increase in numbers using such accommodation.

Consular services threatened

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Overseas aid consular services for holidaymakers and businessmen are threatened, but Ministry of Defence officials were quietly celebrating last night what looked like a victory for Mr Michael Heseltine over the Treasury.

The Foreign Office would not say how much its spending power has been cut by Mr Lawson's refusal to increase its allowance from the £1,670m for 1985-86 announced earlier this year.

There will have to be economies because sterling's trade weighted index, has declined by 18 per cent, and overseas inflation is 3.5 per cent more than in Britain.

The most tempting target for Sir Geoffrey is the £1,200m allotted to overseas development. The other £600m is divided roughly between the Foreign Office's upkeep here and abroad, £100m subscriptions to international organizations, £100m the BBC External Services and £45m to the British Council.

The announcement that defence spending will rise by 3 per cent in real terms, in line with the commitment to Nato, is something of a triumph for Mr Heseltine who has been reported as facing cuts of more than £600m.

Surprise curb on robotics

TECHNOLOGY

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

An unexpected moratorium on government aid for many high technology projects, including investment in micro-electronics and robots was announced by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.

He said that a review of the Support for Innovation programme would take place over the next five months and the conclusions would be announced at the same time as the introduction of arrangements for regrouping the Department of Trade and Industry's assistance schemes.

The demand for state support from the users of new technology has meant that the 1985-86 allocation for innovation grants is now almost committed. As a result, Mr Pattie said, no further applications would be accepted for research and development projects from individual companies on standard support for innovation terms. Development and investment projects in the micro-electronics industry, fibre-optics and opto-electronics schemes, or for flexible manufacturing systems and robots projects.

Research and development projects approved for assistance had risen from 356 in 1979-80 to 1,612 in 1983-84.

Boost for jobless who set up on their own

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Spending on training and employment measures will be increased by about £80m, with the bulk going on extending the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which encourages unemployed people to establish businesses.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the £72m set aside for increasing the scheme next year will make it possible for 1,250 people a week, compared with 1,000, to join the scheme. The scheme has been one of the Government's most successful attempts at encouraging unemployed people to move into business.

It allows for an unemployed person to be paid £40 a week for a year to compensate for loss of unemployment and other benefits while establishing businesses, providing they have invested at least £1,000.

Mr King also announced a £5m pilot scheme for training loans, which could be made available to 10,000 people in the next year. He issued a consultation document inviting views on the experimental scheme, designed to open more opportunities for people over 21 to train and retrain for employment.

Applicants for loans would apply to banks who if they agreed would ask the applicant to provide about 20 per cent, with the remainder being provided by the bank which would reclaim half from the Government.

Loans would be at a commercial

EMPLOYMENT

rate and would probably be granted for HGV driving, office technology training and small business courses.

A small increase in the financing of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative was announced, which would spread it from 62 education authorities to the 90 throughout the country. The scheme introduces a new vocational approach for 14-18-year-olds at school.

Mr King said of the Government's package of training programmes: "Nearly 700,000 people are now being helped and expenditure has risen more than fourfold since 1979 to well over £2bn in our current financial year."

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Mr Norman Fowler yesterday announced only minor alterations in national insurance contributions, disappointing business.

The earnings limit beyond which extra contributions do not have to be paid goes up by £15 to £265 per week, and the lower limit rises by £1.50 per week to £35.50. But there is to be no change in the rate of contributions.

The Government expects to raise £22,720m from national insurance contributions in 1985-86 compared with £21,730m this year.

Pit strike takes its toll

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

By Our Business Correspondent

The nationalized industries' need for public funds is expected to drop sharply next year, after its being blown off course this year by the miners' strike.

Yesterday's statement set a total external financing limit for the state industries of £1,319m.

That compares with a notional target in this financial year of £1,880m. The losses inflicted on the National Coal Board and the extra costs incurred by the Central Electricity Generating Board in coping with the miners' strike means that the target will be overshot.

Next year's target figure implies a tightening of financial constraints on some industries, compared with the original plans for next year. The electricity industry, British Shipbuilders, British Rail and the water industry have all been given tighter limits.

External Financing Limits for Nationalized Industries (1985-86)

	£m
NCB	723
Electricity (England and Wales)	-1,128
N of Scotland Hydro-Electric Bnd	19
S of Scotland Electricity Bnd	191
Brit Gas	-352
Brit Steel	360
Post Office	-70
Nat Girobank	-21
Brit Airports Authy	918
Brit Rlyways Bnd	415
Brit Waterways Bnd	48
Nat Bus Co	48
Scottish Transp Grp	13
BNOC	-3
Brit Shipbuilders	26
Civil Aviation Authy	37
Water (England and Wales)	203
London Regional Trans	323
Total	1,319

(1) Provisional. To be reviewed at end of current financial year.

(2) The figure for BNOC is not a limit. BNOC's trading results likely to fluctuate from year to year given uncertainties of oil trading.

(3) This single figure for British Shipbuilders includes allowance for some receipts from revaluation of warshipbuilding yards.

Grim future for Le Monde as it faces worst crisis

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Le Monde, France's leading national newspaper, is undergoing a double crisis of identity and financing – the worst in its 40-year history.

Plans are being thrashed out to stop the steady sales decline and reverse the soaring deficit in an attempt to ensure the paper's survival.

Losses this year are expected to total £3m, bringing the accumulated deficit over the past three years to more than £7m. That is catastrophic for a paper like *Le Monde*, which has no rich press magnate or industrialist to subsidize its losses and tide it through difficult periods.

Le Monde is a private company, 40 per cent of whose shares are owned by the 185 journalists. Rumours that it might be forced to close began circulating last summer after an emergency meeting of shareholders was called to vote on whether the company should be dissolved and cease operations.

There was in fact never any doubt that it would continue publication. The vote was a mere formality required by law in cases where losses amount to more than half the company's equity.

A total of 150 jobs have already been shed from *Le Monde's* 1,350 staff as part of the economy measures taken over the past two years. New plans, due to be put to the staff this week, called for additional economies involving a 10 per cent cut in the total wage bill, through reductions in salaries,

further job losses, or a combination of the two.

Le Monde journalists, whose average salary is around £20,000, already complain that they are among the lowest paid in the national newspaper field.

There are also plans to close at least one of the paper's two Paris-based print works, and to print provincial editions by facsimile on decentralized presses belonging to other papers. However, that could involve the loss of up to 350 printers' jobs, and would necessitate a change from *Le Monde's* present unique semi-tabloid format to the fully tabloid format used by most other papers, at least for the provincial editions.

In addition, there is talk of selling the paper's well-appointed offices near the Opéra in Paris, which it inherited in 1944 from its conservative precursor, *Le Temps*, in order to help pay off some of its most pressing debts. The building, which the paper would then probably lease back, would be expected to fetch around £7m, though nearly £2m of that would have to go on paying back the mortgage.

In the longer term, the paper must change its rather austere, if worthy, image if it is to reverse the decline in sales and increase advertising revenue. Although it continues to maintain its position as France's biggest selling national daily, average sales have dropped by 70,000 to 360,000 over the past few years, and continue to fall at an annual rate of around 7 per cent.

At one time there was talk of changing *Le Monde* from an afternoon to a morning paper, and of introducing photographs for the first time. That is now considered less likely.

The left-of-centre paper sold well and made a healthy profit in the 1960s and 1970s, when it was busy lambasting the right-wing government of the day. But it has found it difficult to find a sufficiently independent role under the Socialist government and has failed to adapt itself to the newly cynical mood of the nation and the sharp shift of public interest away from tedious party politics.

Most of the national newspapers in France are in financial difficulties due to a combined loss of advertising revenue and a sharp drop in circulation. It is significant that one of the few exceptions is *Libération*, which, like *Le Monde*, is left-wing in sympathy but far more irreverent, politically independent and altogether fresher. Sales have shot up by an impressive 35 per cent in the past year to a total of 135,000 and the paper hopes to break even this year after several years of being in the red.

Many *Le Monde* journalists feel that part of the blame for the paper's present plight lies with its new editor-in-chief and managing director, M. André Laurens. He was chosen by the editorial staff as the compromise candidate, in succession to M. Jacques Fauvet, on his retirement two years ago, but is now seen as a rather colourless, low-key figure in comparison with his much more dynamic and pugnacious predecessor.



Beasts of burden: Colombian children load up on a building site. (ILO photograph)

Child labour: Part 2

Governments turn a blind eye as sweatshops thrive

In the final article of his two-part series, Alan McGregor in Geneva explains why laws to stop children working in the Third World are so ineffective.

While almost all countries now have legislation protecting children from exploitation, enforcement tends to be nullified by the exigencies of increasing impoverishment.

The proceeds of their children's labour may be a lifeline for desperate families, as well as profitable for employers banking on that desperation.

In Pakistan, according to an ILO survey, children in the building industry and quarrying are often virtually abducted from their homes, confined to camps and severely punished if they try to escape. The demand for carpets for export is such that the Pakistani authorities are reluctant to discourage the employment of children, whose nimble fingers are good at tying tight knots – meaning longer-lasting carpets that fetch higher prices.

In India, poverty obliges many parents to put their children to work instead of sending them to school. A Bombay study showed that almost 25 per cent of working children had started between the ages of six and nine. For the whole country, the dropout rate between primary and middle school classes is 73 per cent for boys and 80 per cent for girls. The London-based Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights says about 45,000 children work in the match and fireworks industries of just one south Indian town, Sivakasi.

In Thailand, 800,000 working children under 15 include bonded labourers sold by their parents to factory owners. In Argentina, where youngsters are also to be found in the building trade, they are frequently employed, often late at night, to

clean up in shops, bars and bakeries. Colombia, according to Geneva-based Defence for Children has as many as three million child workers, some in coal mines.

Some governments, sensitive to outside criticism, attempt to cover up the circumstances of working children instead of cracking down on employers.

"At this moment," one investigator has written, "I know of an overworked and undernourished child doing a physically dangerous job for which he will not be compensated if blinded by chemicals, mutilated by unguarded machinery or poisoned by toxic glues or cleansing fluids". Judging by ILO reports, such instances are legion.

While recognizing that an end to the child labour problem depends on fundamentally improved economic conditions and far sharper social conscience, the ILO is trying to make sure that all involved become aware of the permanent injury excessive work can inflict on children.

In Pakistan, notably, lobbying by trade unions for payment of adult rates to all workers in the textile industry has led to a marked reduction in child employment. In Indonesia, the Government is enforcing compulsory education, with community classes after work for children whose parents cannot afford their secondary schooling.

The ILO is particularly concerned to ensure that the public appreciate the difference between light work and harmful exploitation. It welcomes campaigns in Western countries against sweatshop imports. Outside awareness can dissuade the parties most directly concerned from using defenceless young people as a cheap substitute for adult labour.

Concluded

East Germans begin to quit Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced a new Cabinet minister responsible for relations with East Germany yesterday, a further 50 East Germans left the West German embassy in Prague, bringing the number still in the building down to about 45. Bonn is hoping that all the would-be emigrants to the West will return home within the next few days and the embassy can be reopened for consular business.

Directing the difficult negotiations with East Berlin on the East German refugees in four of Bonn's East European embassies will be among the new responsibilities of Herr Wolfgang Schäuble, whose appointment as Head of the Chancellery – a new position roughly equivalent to White House Chief of Staff – was announced formally yesterday.

Herr Kohl said he did not foresee any rivalry between Herr Schäuble and Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for

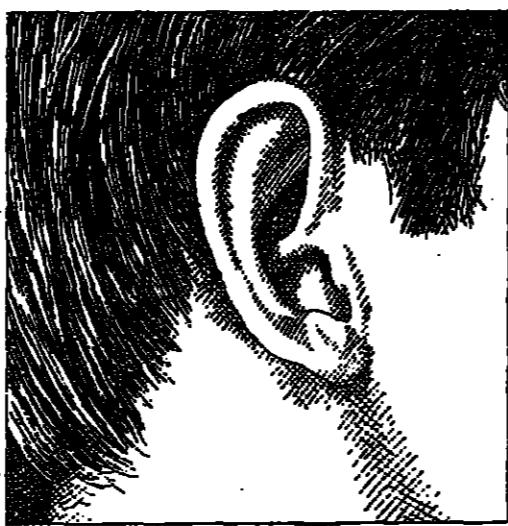
Inner-German Relations, who has played little part in the intensive discussions with East Berlin over the past year.

In the past five days about 100 people have left the Prague embassy, returning to East Germany with promises they will not be punished. However, the East Germans have refused to give guarantees they will be given exit visas, and have said only they can apply to emigrate in the normal way.

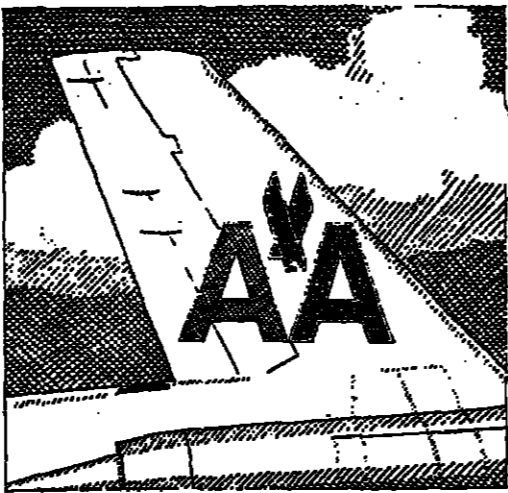
Herr Ludwig Rehlinger, State Secretary in the Ministry for Inner-German Affairs, recently visited Prague to tell the refugees that Bonn was unable to get them exit visas.

An unspecified number of the estimated 20 East Germans in the Budapest embassy were also reported to be ready to go home, and the Polish authorities have been holding three-way discussions with Bonn and East Berlin on the presence of East Germans and Poles inside Bonn's embassy in Warsaw.

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PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Philippines: Satur Ocampo

By Caroline Moorehead
Satur Ocampo, a former assistant business editor on the *Manila Times* and vice-president of the National Press Club, is one of the longest-serving political prisoners in the Philippines.

Arrested in January, 1976, in Olongapo City, he is now held without trial at Camp Bagong Diwa in Taguig, Metro Manila, and despite widespread appeals for his release on humanitarian grounds.

As a journalist in the 1970s Mr Ocampo was extremely outspoken on what he considered to be excessive and wrongful foreign investment, and corruption in the construction of what would have been the country's first integrated steel mill.

With other trade unionists, he worked for a federation of all newspaper unions. Selected as the first Filipino Thomas Jefferson Fellow to the East-West Centre in Hawaii, he was refused a visa, apparently on health grounds.

While many others arrested at about the same time on similar political grounds have been released, Mr Ocampo's future looks uncertain: the subversion charges on which he was first picked up are said to have been indefinitely "frozen".

He insisted yesterday that there had been no rift between the military and the Government. There was "just a misunderstanding and speculation by others", he said.

He still respected the Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda. The two, who have not met since the crisis, are expected to have discussions later today.



Mr Ocampo: Spokesman for political prisoners

After his arrest, Mr Ocampo was held in solitary confinement, and is said to have been severely tortured. Nevertheless, since 1977 he has acted as a spokesman for political prisoners, campaigning for their rights. In 1980 he led a hunger strike of 133 prisoners in Bicutan, which earned him five months in solitary confinement.

While many others arrested at about the same time on similar political grounds have been released, Mr Ocampo's future looks uncertain: the subversion charges on which he was first picked up are said to have been indefinitely "frozen".

Army chief withdraws threat to Thai Cabinet

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

The Thai military have withdrawn their challenge to the Government over devaluation.

The Supreme Commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said yesterday that he had withdrawn earlier demands for the currency to be revalued to the old rate and for the dismissal of the Cabinet. "We do not want to pressure the Government or to topple anybody", he said.

Last week, General Arthit greeted the 15 per cent devaluation with threats that unless the change was reversed and responsible ministers dismissed, the Government would not survive.

He insisted yesterday that there had been no rift between the military and the Government. There was "just a misunderstanding and speculation by others", he said.

He still respected the Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda. The two, who have not met since the crisis, are expected to have discussions later today.

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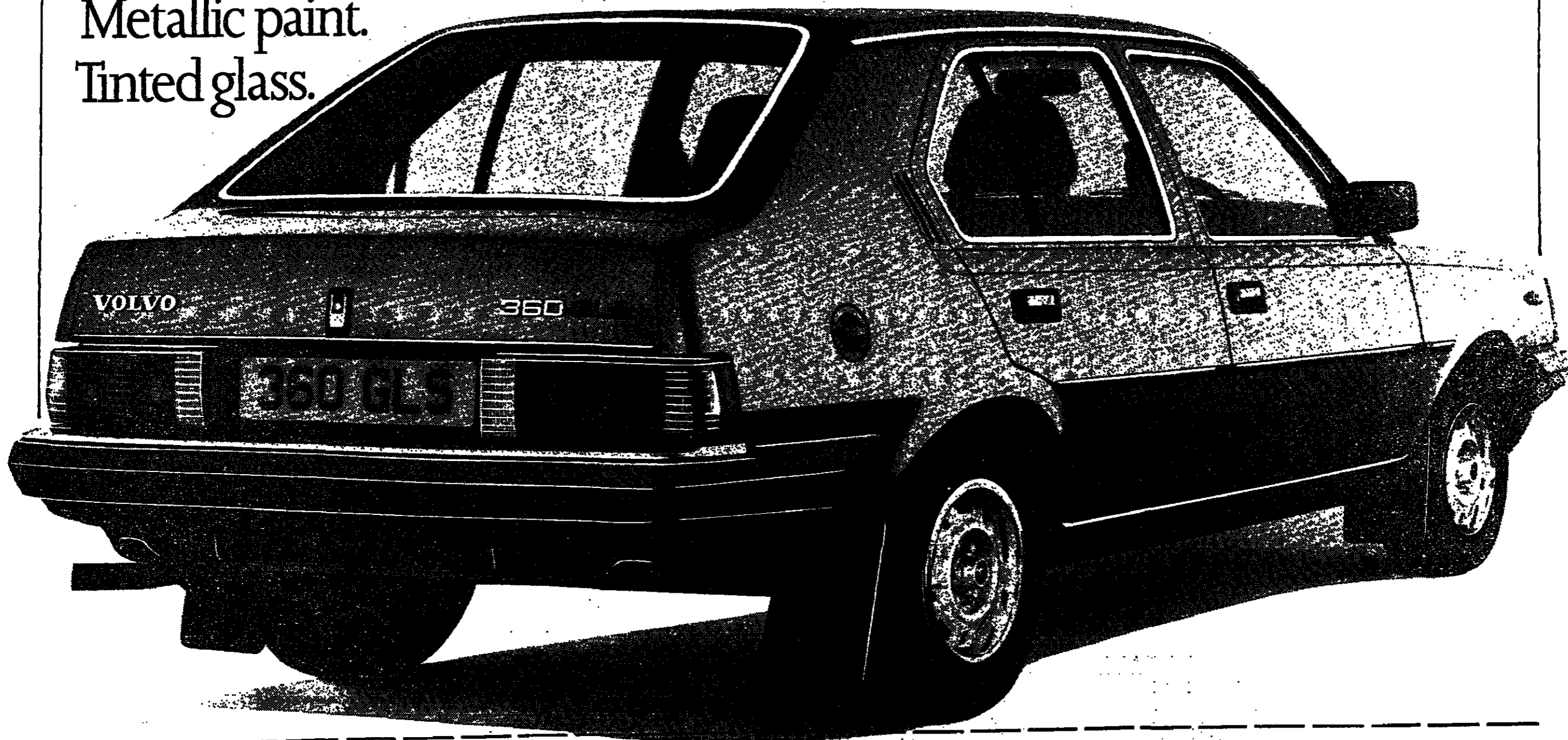
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Bishops debate plea for the poor

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

Almost 300 bishops, representing 52 million American Roman Catholics, yesterday opened a debate on a pastoral letter condemning the levels of inequality of wealth in the United States and calling for a "national consensus... to ensure that no one among us is hungry, homeless or unemployed."

The 136-page draft letter, which took three years to prepare, baldly states that the "distribution of income and wealth in the United States is so inequitable that it violates the minimum standard of distributive justice."

Noting that the richest 20 per cent received more than the bottom 70 per cent combined, the draft warned against the "temptations of indifference and greed," saying that "these sins... continue to block efforts to secure the minimum economic rights of all persons."

The thrust of the letter, which is being discussed by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops meeting here this week, is similar in tone to the controversial remarks made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and other Anglican bishops recently in connexion with the miners' strike in Britain.

The American pastoral letter is also bound to provoke controversy, particularly as it is implicitly critical of the Reagan Administration's attempts to reduce federal spending on welfare and social programme.

Indeed, the bishops withheld publication of the letter until after the election because they did not want it to be seen as political motivated.

President Reagan, back here after a post-election holiday in California, yesterday began considering new spending cuts and tax reforms to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The pastoral letter makes a number of proposals for bringing economic justice to the poor. These include a "new policy commitment" to reduce the unemployment rate to about 4 per cent; overhauling the "woefully inadequate" welfare system; shifting resources away from the arms race and towards a more just and productive economy; and encouraging the public and private sectors to initiate economic reforms aimed at the chronically unemployed and others at the margin of poverty.

The draft letter urges the United States to do more for the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The draft's publication starts what is expected to be a long debate among Catholics before the bishops' final vote on the issue at their annual meeting in November, 1985.

Homage to the memory of the Vietnam fallen



Vietnam veterans paying homage to a memorial statue after its dedication by President Reagan in Washington. It stands 70ft from the black granite "wall" bearing the names of all those Americans who died in Vietnam.

Hawks press Reagan to take tough action against Managua

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Although the public uproar about the reported delivery of advanced Soviet jet fighters to Nicaragua has started to die down, a behind-the-scenes dispute is still raging here over the future direction of US policy towards the Sandinista Government.

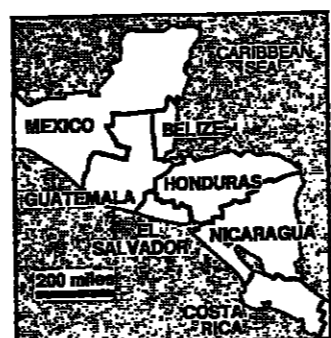
At the heart of this dispute lie differing views on the nature of the Nicaraguan rulers. Administration hardliners, particularly in the Pentagon and CIA, believe that Nicaragua is rapidly turning into a second Cuba and becoming a base for Soviet expansionism in the West.

This group has long argued that the Sandinistas must be removed to protect the security interests of the United States in Central America. The hardliners strongly supported US covert actions, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbours, and the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Another faction, while no more enamoured of the Nicaraguan leaders, favours a diplomatic approach. This group has supported the direct negotiations with Sandinistas in recent months as well as backing the search for a peaceful solution being undertaken by the Contadora group of nations.

During his first term, President Reagan embraced the views of both groups by simultaneously talking to, and trying to undermine, the Sandinistas. The hardliners, however,

About 100 US paratroops have arrived in Honduras since Friday. A spokesman at the US Embassy in Tegucigalpa said the men of the 82nd Airborne Division, based in North Carolina, had come to Honduras to help construct roads at an American-built base at Palmerola. It was absurd to suggest they might take part in an invasion of Nicaragua (Reuter reports).



encouraged by his huge electoral victory, are pressing him to take a tougher stance, arguing that the big increase in Soviet block arms shipments in recent weeks (including attack helicopters, surface-to-air missiles and high-speed patrol boats) constitutes a threat to pro-US governments in El Salvador and Honduras.

The reported arrival of MIG 21s at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto last week represented an attempt by hardliners to force the President to approve a tough response. Word that advanced military aircraft were

about to be unloaded was leaked to the press as President Reagan was celebrating his landslide last Tuesday.

Although delivery of the aircraft was never confirmed, and is believed not to have taken place, news reports the next morning bristled with quotations from unnamed Administration officials about the possibility of surgical strikes and other forms of retaliatory action.

Even when it became fairly certain that the aircraft had not been unloaded and may not have been on board the Soviet cargo ship, officials continued to talk about the need to stem the flow of sophisticated weaponry to Nicaragua which, it was said, was threatening the balance of power in the region.

Over the weekend, senior - but, as always, unnamed - officials told *The New York Times* that the United States was considering a number of diplomatic and military options to counter the flow of arms. These included withdrawal of the United States Ambassador from Managua, the interdiction at sea of arms shipments to Nicaragua.

The report revealed the extent of the cleavage within the Administration over policy towards Nicaragua. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is in Brasilia to attend a meeting of the Organization of American States, said he knew of no plan to interdict arms shipments or undertake other initiatives to slow arms shipments to Nicaragua.

Space team grabs errant satellite

Cape Canaveral (Reuter) - Astronaut Joe Allen clamped a specially designed grapple to the off course Palapa satellite yesterday, completing the first of several key manoeuvres in the first space salvage operation.

He used a jet backpack to float to the slowly rotating communications satellite, resembling a giant oil drum, an hour and a quarter after leaving the airlock of the space shuttle Discovery.

"Strong dock. Strong dock," Allen reported as he inserted the six-foot-long "stinger" of a specially designed grapple into the exhaust tube of the satellite's booster.

He then snapped the end of the device like an umbrella to grip the inside of the tube and turned the grapple's ratchet handle to tighten the hold.

"Crack, crack, crack. It's pulling it right down," Allen said.

"Stop the clock. We've got it tied," he said when the satellite was secured.

Allen, who had been turning with the satellite in the early morning sunshine, used his backpack to halt its rotation and steered it towards the shuttle.

Discovery docked 35 feet from the satellite earlier in the day when pilot David Walker fine-tuned the shuttle's course to match Palapa's elliptical orbit.

Discovery will carry out a second salvage operation tomorrow to retrieve the Westar satellite.

Bomb blast at British Embassy in Vienna

Vienna - A small bomb exploded yesterday morning in the consular section of the British Embassy building in Vienna's diplomatic quarter. No one was injured in the explosion, which caused slight damage to the consulate waiting room (Richard Bassett writes).

Half an hour later a second explosive device went off at the offices of the Israeli airline, El Al, opposite the Vienna State Opera. Again no one was injured and damage was superficial.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police assume they are related and may have been planted by the same person.

Arafat fails to get meeting

Damascus (Reuter) - The Speaker of the Palestine National Council, or parliament (in exile), Mr Khaled Fahoum, has rejected an appeal by Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to call a council meeting on November 22 in Amman.

Mr Fahoum, who wants the meeting delayed pending further talks between all Palestinian groups, said: "I will not take a step that would only lead to another crisis in the PLO." Mr Arafat belongs to the dominant FATAH group.

Mafia suspect shot dead

Palermo (Reuter) - Salvatore Anselmo, aged 46, a suspected Mafia member under house arrest, was shot dead at his home yesterday in front of his wife and children. He was thought to be part of a drug trafficking group.

Police have arrested two leading Sicilian businessmen, Nino and Ignazio Salvo, on suspicion of involvement with the Mafia. The two cousins made their fortune running tax-collection agencies.

Lagos hearing

Lagos (AFP) - The preliminary hearing opened at a Lagos High Court yesterday in the case of two Scottish engineers, Kenneth Clarke and Angus Patterson, accused of "conspiracy to commit felony" in connexion with illegal removal of an aircraft from Nigeria last April.

Bomber strays

Tokyo (Reuter) - Forty Japanese planes scrambled yesterday as a Soviet Tupolev 16 bomber, code-named Badger, violated Japan's air space despite warnings, the Defence Ministry said. It was one of nine Soviet bombers which flew over the Tsushima Strait between Japan and South Korea.

Moscow deal

Moscow (Reuter) - President Chernenko met the visiting Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, yesterday and presented him with a medal. Tass reported also that, in talks with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, his Soviet counterpart, Mr Lazar agreed to a cooperation programme allowing greater economic integration.

Trawler held

Bordeaux (AFP) - A British-registered trawler was detained yesterday at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, and its British skipper, named as William Simpson, was due in court charged with illegally catching hake in the Bay of Biscay within the French "economic zone".

Astrid better

Brussels (Reuter) - Princess Astrid of Belgium, who was knocked down by a tram in Basle last week, is expected to leave hospital soon, a palace spokesman said. The 22-year-old princess, niece of King Baudouin, suffered slight concussion and cuts to her face.

Guest worker's murder raises racial tension

Mitterrand acts to stem tide of violence

From Diana Geddes Paris

President Mitterrand, whose popularity rating in the opinion polls has fallen to an all-time low, visited a mortuary in Paris yesterday to pay his last respects to a Turkish immigrant worker, shot dead during an industrial dispute at the weekend, and to an old woman, the latest victim of a series of murderous attacks on old people living alone in Paris.

"Many people, like me are greatly pained and distressed, and at the same time experience a feeling of revolt against this violence which is gaining ground. It must be stopped," Mitterrand said as he left the mortuary. The rise in crime is one of the hottest political issues in France today.

Oguz Kemal, aged 20, a Turkish immigrant working for a family-owned building firm on the outskirts of Paris, was shot dead and three of his

compatriots injured when they and 40 other workers came under fire as they tried to occupy the firm's offices on Saturday evening in protest against the management's refusal to pay them for the past five months.

The workers claim that a Cameroon-born janitor inside the building first opened fire, but that the managing director of the family-owned firm, M Pirault, and his two sons, turned up soon after, and that there was then a second volley of shots. One of the sons, a local councillor of the Giscardian Parti Republicain, is said to have been seen carrying a pistol.

M Pirault, his two sons and three other members of the management were immediately arrested.

The dispute dates back to last June, when the firm announced that because of economic difficulties it would have to lay off 46 of its 80 employees, most of them Turkish immigrants.

Several factors make the incident ripe for political exploitation: first, it was the employers with identifiable links with the opposition parties who seem to have been responsible for perpetrating, or at least conniving at, the violence; secondly, the workers appear to have had justice on their side; and thirdly, the involvement of Turkish immigrants, rather than French workers, is giving the incident apparent racist overtones.

After his visit, Mitterrand said: "This boy, this young Turk, alone in death as he was for a long time in life is an appalling spectacle which we must try to banish from our society."

The old woman, whose body he also visited, was the ninth old person living alone in Paris who has been found dead within the last five weeks after being robbed and often tied up.

EEC agrees to new curbs on farm spending

From Ian Murray Brussels

A "radical change" in the way EEC financing will be conducted in future was approved yesterday by Community finance ministers meeting in Brussels. They adopted a set of rules meant to control agricultural spending, which now eats up about two thirds of all the available money.

The rules will be discussed with leaders of the European Parliament next Wednesday before being written into the EEC budget process. They are meant to be used from next year to fix levels of spending.

The rules do not form the "legally binding" contract which Britain originally sought, but British experts believe they will provide effective controls even though they are not law. "They mean a radical change," one official said.

Run of draws in world chess continues

Moscow (AFP) - The twenty-third game of the world chess championship here between the title-holder, Anatoly Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended in yet another draw yesterday.

Kasparov accepted Karpov's offer of a draw after 22 moves. The two Soviet grandmasters have played out an unprecedented series of 14 draws since the last positive result and there have been 19 draws altogether. The previous longest run of draws in a world championship was eight.

Twenty-third game
White Karpov, Black Kasparov
Queen's Gambit declined
1 K-K3 P-Q4 2 P-Q4 K-K3
3 P-Q4 P-K3 4 K-K3 P-K3
5 P-K3 P-K3 6 P-K3 P-K3
7 P-K3 P-K3 8 P-K3 P-K3
9 P-K3 P-K3 10 P-K3 P-K3
11 P-K3 P-K3 12 P-K3 P-K3
13 P-K3 P-K3 14 P-K3 P-K3
15 P-K3 P-K3 16 P-K3 P-K3
17 P-K3 P-K3 18 P-K3 P-K3
19 P-K3 P-K3 20 P-K3 P-K3
21 P-K3 P-K3 22 Draw agreed

ALWAYS YOUR BEST

Echoes of Indira as Rajiv takes command of India

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The new Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, started his first full working day by entering the mourning period following his mother's death by entering the pannelled office she used to occupy in the south block of the official buildings on Raisina Hill, and claiming it for his own for the first time.

He ended the day by broadcasting to the nation from there that together he and the people of India "will build for an India that is strong, wise and great - a flame of peace and tolerance". But he did not announce a date for a general election.

In his absence Congress (I), the party his mother led, voted him in unanimously as president of the party.

The meeting in Delhi consisted of the working committee of the party plus the chief ministers, state presidents and legislative leaders of the state assemblies. On a proposal from the so-called working president of the party, Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, they gave him the job his mother first held when her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was Prime Minister.

Mr Tripathi has now worked with four generations of the Nehru family as Congress president - Mr Gandhi and his mother, Mr Nehru and his father, Mr Motilal Nehru.

Mr Gandhi arrived at the Congress headquarters an hour later and gave a pep talk to his followers which reminded them very much of his mother's language. He first pledged to do his best to serve the party, and then attacked the opposition for "playing into the hands of disruptive forces bent upon disintegrating the country".

It was a theme to which he returned again when he made his televised address to the nation. He said that "vested interests both external and internal are inciting and exploiting communal tensions and violence to divide India".

But he promised to preserve the precious legacy of his mother's example, and added that "secularism is the bedrock of our nationhood".

On foreign policy, he declared: "We highly value the wide ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, which he said was based upon mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when needed".

"With the United States of America," he added carefully, "We have a multifaceted relationship."

Earlier in the day the new police chief of Delhi, Mr S. S. J. told a crowded press conference that an internal inquiry would be held into the behaviour of the police officers and men during the violence that followed Mr Gandhi's death.

JUDGE APPOINTED: Mr Justice M. P. Thakkar of the Indian Supreme Court has been chosen to head the inquiry into Mrs Gandhi's assassination (AP reports).



King's visitor: President Li Xiannian of China greeted by King Juan Carlos on his first visit to Spain.

Warsaw 14 set up new rights group

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

"We won't be private Sherlock Holmes," vowed one of the worker-dissidents who yesterday announced the birth of what seems set to be one of the most important human rights groups established since the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The group - known, like its sister groups in Wrocław and Cracow, as the citizens' committee against force (KOPP) - will monitor police brutality, gather, collate and publicize evidence of human rights abuses and submit the facts to the legal authorities.

The idea, one of the signatories, Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said is to strengthen the confidence of Poles and alert them to their rights. A statement from the founding group said: "Our society has a right to defend itself against fear, to organize itself against political banditry - and it's this self-defence and self-organization that our activities will serve. That, too, is solidarity." The group, 14 men and women, includes a welder, a farmer, two steel workers, a poet, an artist, two lawyers and two historians.

One of the moving spirits of KOPP - which because of its Warsaw base will be particularly important in watching abuses in the Interior Ministry - is the economist, Professor Edward Lipinski, at 95 the oldest dissident in the Soviet block, who recently called on General Jaruzelski to resign.

He and the others emphasize that the group will be non-political - "we will have no structure, we will react only to situations" - and that its aim is simply to reveal "facts and connexions between facts" which may have escaped the notice of the authorities. The ultimate goal is to end "police terror".

Mugabe clears his Cabinet of last Zapu ministers

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, dismissed the two remaining members of Zapu from his Cabinet yesterday.

He said the Government "cannot have on our Cabinet representatives of an organization dedicated to deliberate policy of violence and banditry".

The two ministers were Mr Cephas Msipa, aged 53, Minister of State responsible for water resources and development and Mr John Nkomo, aged 50, Minister of State in the Deputy Prime Minister's office.

Mr Mugabe's action is the direct result of the assassination by guerrillas of Senator Moven Ndlovu on Friday in the southern border town of Beitbridge.

At Senator Ndlovu's burial on Sunday, Mr Mugabe accused the Zapu party of the killing, saying it had been carried out by "underground gangs of this evil party". The time had come for Zapu to be declared "an

enemy of the people", Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Msipa is a senior member of Zimbabwe's early black nationalists' club, a popular and competent Cabinet minister, and Zapu's secretary-general.

Mr Nkomo is a former teacher, a long-standing Zapu administrator still bearing the scars of a parcel bomb that exploded in Zapu's office in Lusaka in 1977, and now Zapu's publicity and information secretary.

Mr Msipa said he and Mr Nkomo had been summoned to Mr Mugabe's office yesterday morning. Mr Mugabe told them the ruling Zanu (PF) party had decided to sever all relations with Zapu. The Prime Minister then handed them letters advising them formally of the termination of their service.

"I considered the Prime Minister as a friend. I never thought he would take such drastic action without discussing it," Mr Msipa said. Mr Mugabe appeared angry. "There was no smile from him, it was just dry".

Both Mr Msipa and Mr Nkomo have frequently denounced guerrillas, who they also say have no connection with Zapu. "This is the worst day of my life. I feel bitter that I have been associated with dissidents," Mr Msipa said.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zapu leader, in a telephone interview, was less concerned with the sacking of his two ministers than with Mr Mugabe's suggestion that Zapu be declared an "enemy of the people".

"How dare Mugabe say that to me? I worked for years for the liberation of this country. He (Mr Mugabe) comes late into the struggle, happens to get into power, and then wants to use state power to destroy those who made it possible for him to be Prime Minister," he said.

Mr Nkomo was himself removed, with three other colleagues from the Cabinet in January, 1982. Mr Mugabe said that Mr Nkomo had been trying to overthrow the Government through a programme of catching arms on properties owned by senior Zapu personalities.

Third World blamed for mounting water crisis

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

About 25,000 people die around the world every day either because of a water shortage or because they have drunk polluted water, an Indian Government adviser told an international gathering of environmentalists here yesterday.

This was due to resource utilization patterns in developing countries which destroyed water resources especially over the past decade, Mr N. D. Jayol of India's Planning Commission, said. Four out of five deaths of children in the Third World countries are now from water-borne diseases.

The figures were given by Mr Jayol to the 700 scientists, ecologists and officials now attending the general assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In East Asia the disruption of the hydrological cycle had become the most serious factor in the region's ecological crisis, Mr Jayol said.

Taking the example of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, Mr Jayol said that in the northern hill districts 2,300 out of 2,700 village drinking water supply schemes undertaken by the Government had proved failures. This was because the basic water sources had dried up in recent years due to the destruction of the vegetation cover needed to ensure the recharging of ground water supplies.

In the neighbouring countries of Nepal, Thailand and Malaysia the situation was equally serious, he said.

Due mainly to extensive deforestation and mismanagement of catchment areas, India's flood-prone regions had doubled in size between 1971 and 1980.

The hydrological cycle was also being destabilized by excessive use of water and too much addition of wastes due to uncontrolled industrial processes.

Women win top French book prizes with novels that recapture youth

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Two women, Marguerite Duras and Annie Ernaux, have carried off a couple of France's top literary prizes, the Goncourt and Renaudot, with autobiographical novels about their youth.

The cherished Goncourt, which is itself worth less than £5 but which brings with it the virtual certainty of turning the book into a best-seller, was awarded to Mme Duras, one of France's best known living writers, for her most recent novel, *L'Amant*.

It tells the tale of her scandalous love affair with a rich Chinese when she was a 15-year-old living in Indo-China between the world wars. Mme Duras, aged 70, has also written plays and film scripts, including those for

Hiroshima Mon Amour, and *India Song*.

Edmond de Goncourt, who set up the prize in his will (it was first awarded in 1904), stipulated that it should reward "youth, originality and talent" but it has not infrequently been awarded to older writers, including Lucien Bodard, in 1982, then aged 67.

It was to "correct" the allegedly mistaken choices of the Goncourt jury that the Renaudot prize was founded in 1925.

Annie Ernaux, aged 44, a lecturer in modern literature, was awarded this year's prize for *La Place*, the fourth in a series of autobiographical novels about her painful break with her working-class origins, and in particular her relationship with her father, at once hated and loved.

Another woman, Catherine Nay, was last month awarded



Mme Duras: Story of a scandalous love-affair

the Anjou d'hui prize for her irreverent biography of President Mitterrand, *La noir et le rouge*, subtitled *The history of an Ambition*.

Angola's peace plan

Dos Santos gives way on Cuban pull-out

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo Dos Santos, has made public details of his Government's new proposals for ending the conflict in southern Angola and neighbouring Namibia and opening the way to the latter's long-delayed independence from South Africa.

Speaking last Sunday in Uige, northern Angola, at celebrations to mark the ninth anniversary of his country's independence from Portugal, President Dos Santos identified four main elements in what he called "a general accord" to settle the problems of the region.

These were: withdrawal of the remaining South African troops from southern Angola; cessation of all forms of support to Unita and dismantling of its bases in Namibia; implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435; a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which would start when UN peace-keeping forces were in place in Namibia and South African troops there had been reduced to 1,500 men.

The slow-motion South African withdrawal from southern Angola, which began on March 1 under the supervision of a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up by Pretoria and Luanda in mid-February, could be completed very soon.

The other elements in the Angolan settlement package will entail much harder bargaining. Angola has conceded the important principle of linking a Cuban troop withdrawal to the Namibian independence pro-



President Dos Santos: Four-point proposal.

cess provided for in Resolution 435, but the proposed timing of the withdrawal is likely to be challenged by Pretoria.

Under 435, a UN-monitored ceasefire would be declared in Namibia between South African forces and Swapo (South West Africa People's Organisation) guerrillas, and within 12 weeks South African troops in the territory, currently estimated at 40,000 or more, would be reduced to 1,500. Elections would then be held to a constituent assembly for an independent Namibia.

The South African Government, which is expected to draw up its response to the Angolan proposals at its weekly Cabinet meeting today, is likely to start out by pressing for the reverse of what President Dos Santos had proposed - that all or most of the Cuban troops, estimated at 25,000 or more, should be out of Angola by the time the South African force level in Namibia reaches 1,500.

Breakers of boycott die in fire

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Five people were killed early yesterday, when their backyard shack in the African township of Daveyton, on the East Rand, about 20 miles east of Johannesburg, was set on fire deliberately with petrol.

It is believed the five - a man, his wife, a child and two other men - may have died because they refused to take part in a two-day stayaway from work in Transvaal province last week organised by trade unions, students and radical anti-apartheid groups.

The boycott, the biggest of its kind in many years, was called in support of various political, economic and educational grievances in the African community. There has been considerable tension between those who observed the strike and those who did not.

More than 30 people have died in violence that erupted during the boycott and immediately afterwards. Last Saturday, a local councillor in the Katlehong township, south-east of Johannesburg, was shot dead by as yet unidentified assassins.

It is not yet clear whether the man, named as Malacha "Lucky", was the victim of an armed robbery, or of a political killing. Township councillors, who are widely regarded as government collaborators, have often been the target of attacks.

The two-day strike in Transvaal last week was called by both the Federation of South Africa Trade Unions and the Council of South African Unions not just by the latter, as stated on November 7.

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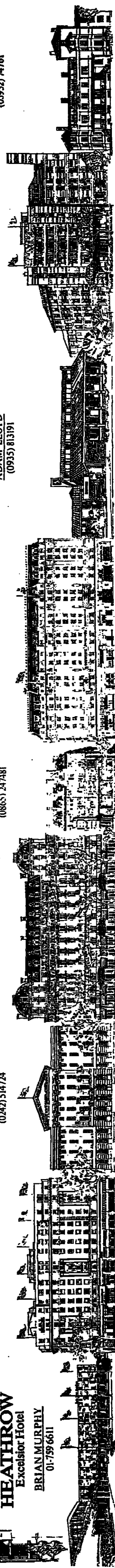
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مكتبة الفرس

SPECTRUM

The race between Russia and America to develop advanced space weapons – including deadly lasers that can destroy enemy missiles, communication networks and spy satellites – may soon be unstoppable. In his final article, Thomas Karas looks at their progress

When science fiction becomes fact

The United States Air Force's anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) probably reaches a speed of about two miles per second, or 7,200 miles an hour. A Russian Molniya-orbit satellite reaches more than 23,000 miles an hour. But the US weapon does not have to match these speeds because it simply cruises into the path of the target satellite which destroys itself by crashing into the American ASAT.

This weapon goes by the unassuming name of PMALS – the Prototype Miniature Air-Launched System. The PMALS payload, the computerized kamikaze that rams into the target satellite, is a little gem of technical ingenuity called the Miniature Homing Intercept Vehicle (MHIV): a cylinder measuring about 12 by 13 inches.

Looking out from the centre of the cylinder are eight small telescopes. Their job is to gather infra-red light from the target satellite and focus it on an electronic sensor in the focal plane. When the satellite is free of its carrier rocket, it is already on a near collision course with the target satellite. To ram the target it manoeuvres from side to side or up and down according to the direction of the target registered by the telescopes.

The power comes from 56 small rocket tubes forming the outer shell of the cylinder. Steering the miniature vehicle into the exact path of a dim object approaching at 10,000 miles an hour sounds difficult enough, but there's more. When the MHIV leaves the carrier rocket, not only is it travelling at enormous velocity, but it is spinning 20 times a second. The spin is necessary to stabilize the vehicle and keep its telescopes pointed in the right general direction. What's more, each of the 56 solid-fuelled rockets fires only once; that means that the timing of the manoeuvring bursts has to correlate not only with the calculated position of the target, but also with the exact position of the rocket tubes as the vehicle spins.

This complex task forced the engineers building the weapon to design a whole new guidance system for it. That guidance system incorporates not only the infra-red target trackers but also a recently invented laser gyroscope to keep track of the vehicle's revolutions.

The design for the MHIV comes out of research in ABM (anti-ballistic missile) weapons originally sponsored by the army. But the air force's

method for getting the little projectile into the general vicinity of the target really turns it into an entirely different weapons system. Where the proposed ABM system would have one larger but slower rocket carry a package of several of the miniature vehicles into the path of an oncoming wave of Soviet nuclear warheads, the PMALS uses a single two-stage rocket, launched from an aircraft, to deliver each MHIV into space.

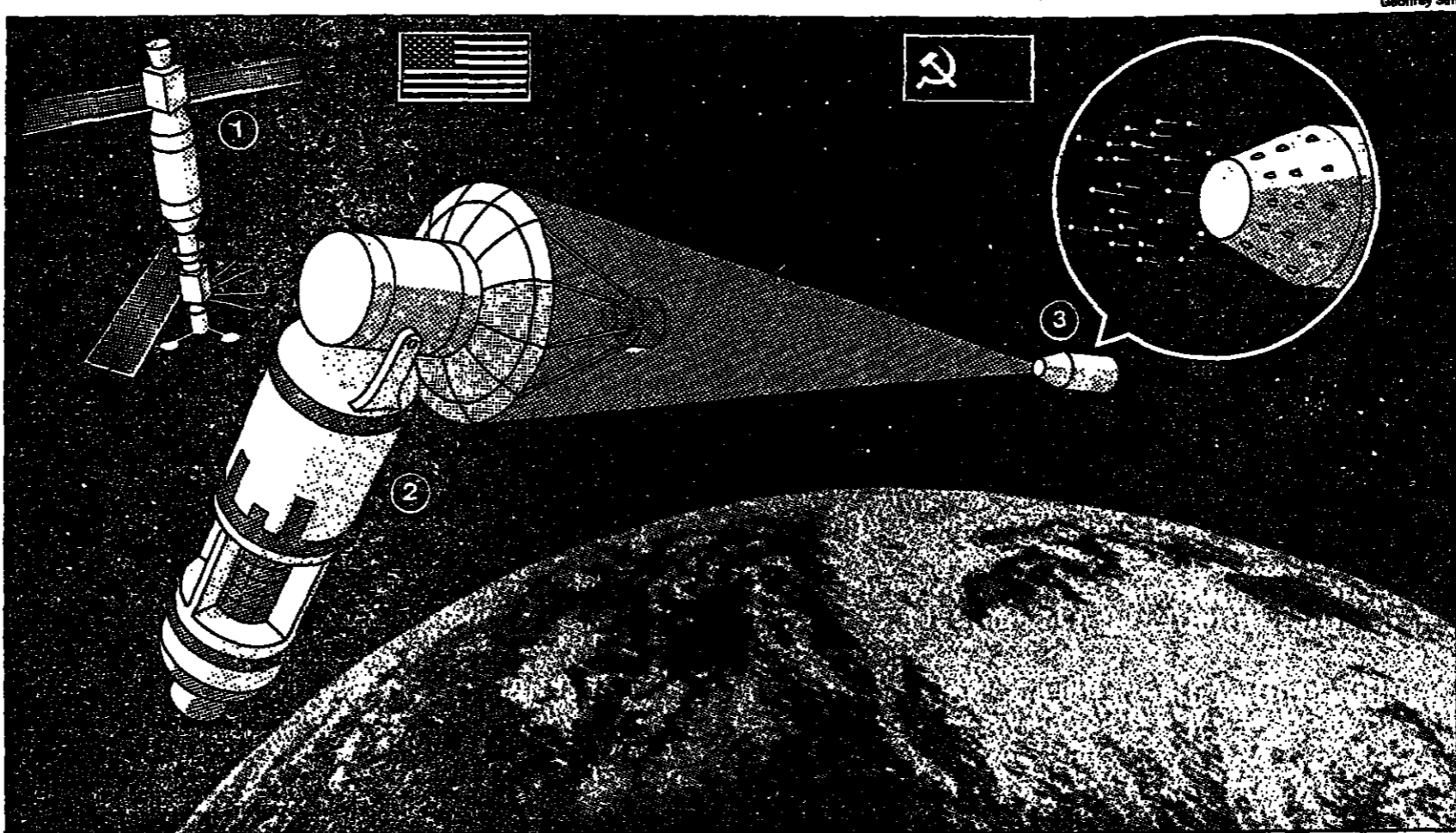
The Air Force Space Command plans to station the first PMALS kits, and therefore the first anti-satellite F-15 squadrons, at Langley Air Force Base (near Hampton, Virginia) and McChord Air Force Base (near Tacoma, Washington) in 1985. But the headquarters for the whole system will be back inside Cheyenne Mountain, at SPADOC – the Space Defense Operations Centre. Boeing has the contract to develop the anti-satellite mission control centre at SPADOC. Officers there will tell the F-15 pilots where to aim the missile to get the MHIV in the general vicinity of the target satellite for the deadly collision.

When the US Air Force starts testing the system against satellites (so far it has only fired the weapon against a point in space), it will aim the missiles at special target satellites. But of course the ultimate targets will be enemy military satellites. So the Space Defense Operations Centre commanders will be relying on the SPADATS – the Space Detection and Tracking System – to supply the information needed to direct anti-satellite attacks.

With the prospect of space wars on the horizon, the US Air Force has been tooling up the SPADATS to gather better data faster. For example, the Electronic Systems Division has set up a "Pacific barrier" of radar stations to fill a gap that the Hawaiian and Aleutian Islands stations miss.

One of the radar sets used to be based in Thailand, then went into storage in the Philippines, and now is up and working there. A new system went to Guam. And at the Kwajalein missile test range in the Marshall Islands, the US converted a radar that used to track incoming test missile warheads into a full-time satellite watcher.

Another new tracking system uses telescopes rather than radar. For many years the US has maintained a globe-girdling belt of optical trackers called Baker-Nunn cameras, like astronomer's telescopes. On a clear night a satellite the size of



Star wars: military experts believe that the weapon of the future will be the space-based laser station. In this US Defense Department conception, satellite (1) is protected by satellite (2) which uses a mirror to deflect a laser attack from enemy satellite (3) seen in close-up

a basketball will show up at 20,000 miles. Every night the cameras devour hundreds of feet of film, but an hour and a half can pass between the time the picture was taken and the processing and analysis of the film. But now several subcontractors are supplying a new system that works a hundred times faster. Instead of registering on film, the pictures go through a television camera.

Using the cameras and computers, station operators can almost immediately spot the satellites, determine their orbital characteristics, and compare the information with previous observations. The first station opened up for business at the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, in 1981. Four more are planned: one in Korea, one in Hawaii, and two at unannounced sites in the eastern Atlantic and the Middle East.

The Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has been working with the

US Air Force to develop an even more advanced system. The new sensor, code-named TEAL AMBER, would, like its space-based cousins, "stare" at the target instead of scanning it, and detect even fainter objects than the television system.

The space watchers want to know not only what the Soviet satellites' orbits are, but what the satellites themselves look like.

The computers of SPADOC, inside Cheyenne Mountain, are already keeping track of the 4,500 or so artificial satellites, American and Russian. But as SPADOC moves into the "warfighting" mode, and as its new global network of sensors gathers more timely information, it is going to need better and faster computer programs and display consoles.

Defence officials are ambiguous about whether the SPADOC and the ASAT weapons under its control are supposed to be more for defence or for attack. The usual justification

for the US anti-satellite programme is the existence of the "operational" Soviet interceptor satellite. The idea is that if the US can threaten to retaliate against them in kind, the Soviets will be less likely to use their weapon.

But in the spring of 1981 Brigadier General Ralph Jacobson, research chief for space systems, reversed the usual emphasis. He told a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee: "The ability of the Soviet Union to use military power on a worldwide basis is increasingly dependent on effective and reliable operation of various satellite systems. These systems enhance the performance of Soviet surface, sea and aerospace forces and represent a major threat to US and Allied sea, ground and aerospace forces."

Thus, the US has a legitimate military need for an ASAT capability to remove the current sanctuary status the Soviets enjoy in space. In addition, posing a threat to Soviet satellites may help deter Soviet use of their operational ASAT capability.

In 1979 the Pentagon's deputy chief of research for strategic and space systems, Seymour Zeiberg, told another committee that it was "... important not to couple our anti-satellite programme with the Soviet's anti-satellite programme. The principal motivation for our anti-satellite programme is to put us in a position to negate Soviet satellites that control Soviet weapons that could attack our fleet. That differs, in my mind at least, from a consideration that if they have one we ought to

have one and we can develop some deterrence in the use of anti-satellite systems."

The satellites Zeiberg referred to are the Soviet ocean reconnaissance satellites, which might tell the Soviet Backfire bombers where to aim their missiles and bombs to strike US aircraft carriers.

So the main task of the SPADOC officers in charge of the Miniature Air-Launched System will be to spot likely targets among Soviet military satellites. A more challenging task, but one that the new and improved SPADOC is planning to take on, will be to spot a suspected Soviet interceptor satellite within minutes after it leaves the ground; determine whether it is about to attack an American satellite, scramble one of those anti-satellite-equipped F-15s, and guide the US weapon in a counter-attack. All of this would probably have to happen within about forty-five minutes.

If the United States and the Soviet Union get serious about going after each other's satellites, the potential threats are considerable. From the Soviet point of view, the US Miniature Air-Launched System probably already represents an escalation in the space arms race: if it works as designed, it will be a much more formidable weapon than the Soviet killer satellite.

The air-launched weapon will attack from any direction, making defence more difficult. Unlike the Soviet ASAT, which goes into at least a partial orbit, and sometimes two orbits, before it strikes, the US system is a "direct ascent" interceptor. As a small missile launched from a relatively small aircraft, it will give virtually no warning to Soviet radars or warning

satellites that an attack is imminent.

Since at least 1962, military men have been talking about the potential of lasers as instruments of war, but more than \$2 billion of research has yet to produce a really practical field weapon. There's now a scientific and technical debate on in the US military-industrial community about just how soon, if ever, various kinds of laser weapons are going to be feasible. Meanwhile, the satellite survivability thinkers are figuring out how to counter laser weapons.

In 1975, reports leaked from the Pentagon that the Soviets had temporarily "blinded" a US early warning satellite by aiming a ground-based laser at its infra-red sensors. Later, the generally accepted explanation was that gas-field fires in the Soviet Union had produced the blinding effect.

The next major leak on the subject of a Soviet ground-based laser came in 1980: a CIA estimate given to President Carter reportedly said that the Soviets had recently deployed such a weapon. According to the Associated Press, though, Pentagon officials were sceptical, saying, "... it's a possibility, but no more than that." The editors of *Aviation Week*, on the other hand, passed on the leak as gospel: "The USSR already has operational a high-energy laser weapon capable of destroying US satellites in low earth orbit."

Colonel Donald Henderson, US Air Force Space Division expert on anti-satellite warfare, recently told a meeting of the American Astronautical Society that "laser hardening and sensor protection technology is nearly perfected for defensive applications".

Every once in a while an intelligence leak appears to the effect that the Soviets are developing a space-based laser weapon for anti-satellite purposes. A laser in space has the advantage that there is no atmosphere to distort and dissipate the power of its beam. A high-energy laser in space might actually burn or punch a hole in a satellite, not just damage its sensors.

Lasers in space for anti-satellite purposes might not necessarily be the ultimate anti-satellite weapon. One possibility is that both sides would put such weapons up, setting the stage for a laser duel of uncertain outcome. Short of that sort of star war, though, the satellite defence planners have less dramatic means available for countering the laser threat.

For example, if you can build a mirror strong enough to aim at the laser beam in the first place, you should be able to build one strong enough to fend off an enemy beam. A defensive mirror even of low quality might protect the satellite; a higher-quality one might even reflect the beam back on the enemy weapon. Scientists are also developing "ablative" paints and structural materials that can erode away under a laser beam, leaving the equipment under the skin unharmed.

There are uncertainties about how effective lasers could be against satellites. But among the tasks imagined for space laser weapons—destroying ballistic missiles, destroying bombers, or destroying satellites, the anti-satellite task would be the easiest. Defence officials have said that if they were to deploy a laser weapon in the next few years, attacking satellites would be the most they could expect to do with it. And they judge that if that's all you can do with it, it's not worth doing.

A better candidate for an anti-satellite laser platform might be a high-flying aircraft. The US Air Force has already put a modest laser test weapon on a C-135 (military version of the Boeing 707) "test bed," but it has had only partial success in shooting down even close-in target missiles.

Laser weapons of various kinds are now receiving greater attention under President Reagan's strategic defence initiative as possible anti-ballistic missile weapons. In so far as the United States or the Soviet Union wants to develop these weapons, an arms control agreement between the superpowers on anti-satellite weapons seems unlikely, since an anti-satellite weapon will be an excellent anti-satellite weapon.

On the other hand, advanced anti-satellite weapon development will begin to undermine the existing ABM treaty of 1972, since tests of anti-satellite weapons will be increasingly difficult to distinguish from anti-missile weapon tests. An arms race in space may soon be unstoppable.

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Extracted from *The New High Ground: strategies and weapons of space age war*, published this week by New English Library £9.95.



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I have no evidence for saying so, but I would imagine that the British provide the most fanatical train-fanciers in the world. There is even a special word to describe that particular fanatic – a "gricer" – and if anyone knows the derivation, please let me know.

I suffer from the disease in a mild sort of way. At least, when I arrive in a major city I don't know, I tend to go and have a look at the station before the cathedral. So when a huge exhibition arrived from Paris, called "The Age of Railway Stations", and was lodged temporarily in the Victoria & Albert Museum several years ago, I found myself drifting down there and buying a platform ticket.

It was only then I realized that train-fancying takes different forms in different countries. This being a French exhibition, and the French being lovers of abstract theories and principles behind things, imaginary or not, the exhibition was geared totally to the idea of the station as a symbol of human behaviour. There were sections with names vaguely like "The Station as a Political Gathering Point", "The Station as Interface between Town and Country", and "Stations: A Mass Meeting-Point for a Mass Age".

What there wasn't was engines, or steam, or the smell of axle grease, only ideas, and to this day I can remember the faces of my British fellow train nuts, wandering round blankly and thinking to themselves "Where the hell are the chuffs?"

This all came back to me the other day when I received a lovely new book called *Great Railway Stations of Europe*,

(Thames & Hudson, £16), full of glam photos of everywhere from Finland to Seville.

Yet here again there was something wrong. The introductory text depicted stations as places where people teemed together, jostled in queues, had meals, lost their luggage, roamed the platforms and collected train numbers. But the photographs were quite different – they showed the shapes of railway stations and excluded people almost entirely. It was as if the photographer had purposely got up before breakfast to get his pictures before the passengers arrived.

The mystery was quickly explained. The text was by an Englishman, the photos by a German. Germans are notoriously tidy-minded and Manfred Hamm obviously felt that people would rather mess up his portraits. If the English see people as grimy humanity, and the French see them as abstract symbols, the Germans would sometimes rather not see them at all.

Luckily, Marcus Binney's text redressed the balance. He had rifled through any amount of ancient train guides and come up with a lot of stuff about human railway traffic new to me. For instance, it is often casually said that railway termini were the airports of the nineteenth century, but I had no idea that Victorian travellers were urged to turn up early at stations to clear customs. Or that they were penned into different class waiting rooms and ushered on to the train separately. Or that they were

charged for excess luggage.

One of the best books unearthed by Binney is *Railway Management at Stations*, a Victorian manual written by E. B. Ivatts, which recommends heartily that stations should be given a good daily wipe-down. Ex-sailors are good for this job because "having been accustomed to wash ships' decks, they take cheerily to such kind of work".

And a most startling confirmation of national character-

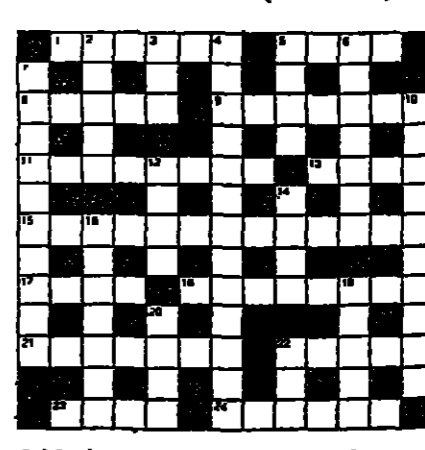
istics comes from a Russian – that romantic and emotional nationality – who as a boy went to his local railway station and "would sit there motionless for hours, watching. For several years of my life I think I went there every day, simply watching the trains slowly starting and getting up speed".

Later, when in Leningrad as an artist, he used to go to the main station and watch trains until the movement "became part of me and I became part of the train".

And who was this poet of the railway station? Rudolf Nureyev.

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- ACROSS
1 Rolled runway (6)
5 Attitude (4)
8 Escort (5)
9 Northern French (7)
11 Tape again (2,6)
13 Dry sherry (4)
15 Music school (13)
17 Praise (4)
18 Disturb (8)
21 Italian vermouth (7)
22 Deliver (5)
23 Moved smoothly (4)
24 Fuss (6)
DOWN
2 Delect (5)
3 Spoil (3)
4 Infringement (13)
5 Skin opening (4)
6 E African language (7)
7 School courses (10)
10 Wiltshire stone circle (10)
12 Masticate (4)
14 Etyd infection (4)
16 Impartial (7)
19 Warble (5)



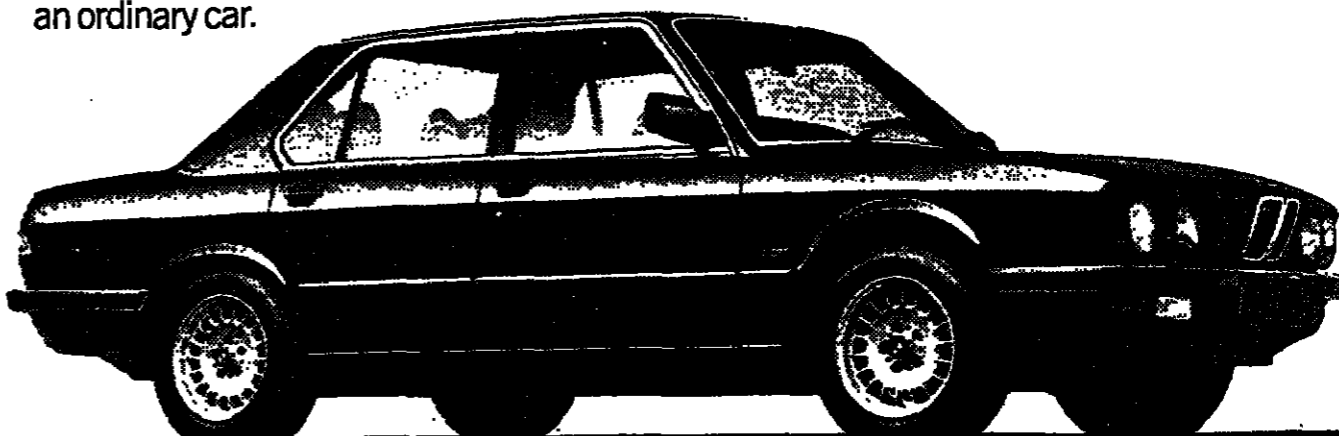
- SOLUTION TO No 493
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DOWN: 1 Medics 2 Throb 3 Familiar 4 Interrogatory 5 Fate 6 Rancour 7 Tickle 12 Scornful 14 Heckler 15 Parcel 16 Mystic 19 Nicer 20 Ape

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Council not liable for absence of double white lines

West and Another v Buckinghamshire County Council
Before Mr Justice Caulefield
[Judgment delivered November 8]

The decision of a highway authority not to place double white lines on a road, pursuant to its power under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, was a matter of policy and discretion giving rise to no duty of care to road users and one which could not be attacked in the courts unless it could be shown that the authority had exercised its discretion negligently.

Mr Justice Caulefield so held in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an action by a driver, Robert Alan West, and his employers, Conair Churchill Ltd, for an indemnity from a highway authority, Buckinghamshire County Council, in respect of £160,000 damages and £11,000 costs awarded against the plaintiffs arising out of an accident on the A413 between Whitchurch and Winslow, Buckinghamshire, on the night of March 9, 1979, when the driver, while overtaking negligently collided with an oncoming vehicle causing the death of the driver of the vehicle, Mr Brian David Dawes.

Mr William Crowther, QC and Mr Nigel Wilkinson for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Lewer, QC and Mr Nicholas Beddard for the highway authority.

MR JUSTICE CAULEFIELD said that the plaintiffs alleged that the highway authority was partly

responsible for the collision in that, in exercise of its statutory powers under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, it should have painted double white lines on the road prohibiting overtaking, rather than the hazard lines which existed at the date of the accident.

Guidelines given to highway authorities in 1960 by the Department of Transport recommended that roads less than 20 feet wide should not carry double white lines.

A survey of the stretch of road in question had been carried out by the highway authority in 1964. That survey showed that although the road presented a hazard, double white lines were not desirable as the road was less than 20 feet wide. Since 1964, the highway authority had kept detailed statistics as to the number and exact location of accidents on roads within its area. Until the accident in question only two accidents, neither of them serious, had occurred at that location.

After the present accident the road was measured and found to be over 20 feet wide. The highway authority was informed and a new survey confirmed the width as over 20 feet. Double white lines were then painted on the road.

It was submitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that although the evidence disclosed that there had been no road widening scheme on the stretch of road nevertheless piecemeal repair over the years could result, as the highway authority accepted, in the gradual widening of the road;

that the authority should have foreseen that result and taken steps to require workmen to measure the width of the road after repairs or resurfacing to see whether the 20 feet minimum was exceeded and if so, to place double white lines upon the road.

In *Ann's v Merton London Borough Council* ([1978] AC 728, 755) Lord Wilberforce concluded that while operations carried out by a public body pursuant to an empowering statute could give rise to a duty of care and an action for damages, a policy decision made pursuant to such statutory powers was a matter of discretion which could not be attacked in the courts.

In the present case his Lordship concluded that the decisions taken by the highway authority were policy decisions which it was entitled to take in its exercise of the powers conferred on it by the 1967 Act. That was a matter of discretion which had been *bona fide* exercised by the authority and no duty of care arose.

If his Lordship was wrong about that then in any event no breach of duty had been proved. If there was negligence then it was not such as to entitle the plaintiffs to a contribution in view of the gross negligence of the driver. His Lordship was not satisfied that even if the road had been painted with double white lines the accident would not have taken place.

The action would accordingly be dismissed with costs.
Solicitors: A. E. Wyeth & Co; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

US anti-trust claim no breach of English injunction

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and Others v Bloch
Before Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice Parker and Sir Denys Buckley
[Judgment delivered November 7]

The filing and prosecution in the United States of an anti-trust claim against three US companies, in the course of which reference might be made to a contract made in England and to events which might amount to a breach of that contract, but which was principally concerned with violations of US law committed in the US, did not infringe an injunction restraining the pursuit in the US of claims in contract or tort against those companies or their English subsidiaries which had been granted on the ground that, so far as those latter claims were concerned, England was the natural forum for the adjudication of the dispute.

The Court of Appeal so held, ordering, *inter alia*, the dismissal of two appeals by the plaintiffs, Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and the Smithkline Beckman Corporation, from Mr Justice Skinner who on June 13, 1984, dismissed their applications for interlocutory injunctions to restrain the defendant, Dr Maurice Bloch, from pursuing in the US an anti-trust claim against the English plaintiffs or their US parent company.

On November 30, 1981, Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, granted the plaintiffs an injunction preventing Dr Bloch pursuing against them in the US a claim which was based on an alleged breach of a contract,

made in England, concerning the marketing by the plaintiffs of a drug invented by Dr Bloch.

That injunction had been upheld by the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice O'Connor) on May 13, 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 730).

Dr Bloch subsequently initiated in the US an anti-trust claim alleging, apart from any breach of contract, that the plaintiffs, in order to protect and promote the market for one of their own pharmaceutical products, had lied about the properties of that product and about their own intentions with regard to the development and marketing of Dr Bloch's pharmaceutical products and had suppressed the development of his products. On January 11, 1984, (*The Times* January 17, 1984) that claim was held by Mr Justice Drake to be prohibited by the original injunction.

Dr Bloch now sought to pursue in the US an amended version of that claim which was purely concerned with the anti-trust allegations and which made no reference to and did not depend on any of his claims for breach of contract.

Mr Anthony Walton, QC and Mr Thomas Shields for the plaintiffs; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, Mr Robert Englehart and Mr Ian Mill for Dr Bloch.

breaches of contract, had clearly infringed that injunction.

The second, amended, claim was, however, a very different document. In the first place, the plaintiffs' English company was not intended to be a party to it at all; it was simply a complaint of anti-trust violations and breaches of the US Lanham Act §15 USCA 1125 by three US defendants.

Second, it contained no reference to the contract or its breach.

Third, it complained of acts and practices "within the US" and not worldwide.

Finally, it alleged violations predating the contract by some two years.

The plaintiffs had contended that the new claim was no more than a "laundered" version of the first prohibited claim, and that it could not be pursued by Dr Bloch without his alleging breach of contract. That approach was without substance.

It was clearly possible to allege that the prospective defendants in the US action had suppressed the results of clinical trials without their contractual trial being established; and even where the contract did need to be set up it would be unnecessary to aver or establish its breach.

In any case, the relief claimed would be damages not for the breach of contract but for anti-trust violations.

The plain fact was that in the present claim Dr Bloch was seeking to charge three US companies with violations of US law committed in the US. It might be that the action, without foundation, might be that in pursuing his action Dr Bloch would prove or seek to prove certain

facts which would or might found a claim in contract against the plaintiffs' English company, if he chose to sue them. If so, he would not be in breach of the existing injunction.

To prevent Dr Bloch seeking to prove such facts would involve an English court at the suit of an English plaintiff restraining an English defendant with whom it had a contract from stating, or causing it to be stated, in any legal proceedings outside England against anyone at all, that he had made the contract and that something had happened which in law amounted to a breach of that contract, even if it was irrelevant in such proceedings to determine whether the event stated did or did not constitute such a breach.

His Lordship knew of no authority which suggested that any such injunction could, much less should, be granted. It plainly should not.

The jurisdiction by injunction *in personam* to prevent proceedings being launched or continued in a foreign court had to be exercised only with great caution; the more so where the proceedings which were to be stopped were proceedings which could only be brought in the foreign court: see *British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd* (*The Times*, July 20, 1984) 3 WLR 413.

Where the party moving the English court was not even a party or intended party to the foreign proceedings, or where the injunction sought would prevent the defendant not merely from launching or pursuing an action in the foreign court but from giving, as a witness, evidence of a fact which would or might constitute a breach of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant in the English proceedings for which breach the defendant did not desire to sue, it was very doubtful that such injunctive relief would ever be granted.

It was not impossible for circumstances to exist in which having regard to the principles laid down by the House of Lords in *Laker* and earlier cases, an injunction restraining such proceedings or the giving of such evidence might be permissible. But his Lordship was entirely satisfied that the present litigation was not such a case, and the plaintiffs' appeals should accordingly be dismissed.

Lord Justice Dunn delivered a concurring judgment and Sir Denys Buckley agreed.

Solicitors: Woodham Smith, Samuels & Green.

MR JUSTICE DUNN said that the justices granted custody of the child of the family to the wife with access to the husband, ordered the husband to pay the wife £15 a week for the benefit of the child and refused to make any order for maintenance for the wife, on the ground that she had deserted the husband and that her desertion was gross and obvious conduct relevant to an order for financial provision.

The appeal to the Divisional Court was limited to the justices' refusal to make the maintenance order in favour of the wife.

The Divisional Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that they were precluded by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Robinson v Robinson* ([1983] Fam 43) from interfering with the justices' ruling, although both Sir John Arnold, President, and Mr Justice Wood said that they would, if sitting at first instance, have awarded the wife some maintenance, but not as much as she would receive if she had not been guilty of gross and obvious conduct.

In the present case Mr Lightwing said that the justices failed to take into account matters which they were required to take into account by reason of the provisions of section 3 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978; that accordingly they failed to carry out the balancing exercise required by that section, and so by reason of *D v M (Minor: Custody Appeal)* ([1983] Fam 33) an appellate court was free to carry out the balancing exercise since there was sufficient evidence to enable it to do so.

Section 3 required the court, in considering an application for financial provision under section 2 of the Act, to have regard to seven specific matters, six of which were similar to those in section 25(1) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The proper approach for justices considering any application under section 2 was therefore to make findings of fact upon each of the matters set out in section 3(1) and then to balance the factors one against another so as to arrive at an order which was just and reasonable.

The weight to be attached to any particular matter was for the justices but they had to take account of all of them. The most important function of the justices was judicially to balance needs and responsibilities against financial resources.

If in an exceptional case the justices decided that conduct was relevant, that must be put into the balance. His Lordship said "exceptional case" because experience showed that it was dangerous to make judgments about the cause of the breakdown of a marriage without a full inquiry, since the conduct of one spouse could only be measured against the conduct of the other, and marriages seldom broke down without fault on both sides.

In the present case the justices did not appear to have considered either paragraph (a) or (b) or section 3(1), that is, financial resources and needs, and they carried out no balancing exercise at all.

The justices having failed to carry out the balancing exercise, his Lordship agreed with Mr Lightwing that there was sufficient evidence to enable the court to do as they did in *D v M*. Accordingly, section 3(1) had to be considered.

In cases of that kind it was convenient to have a small payments order and to adjust the orders so that they might fall within the range of small payments orders, the maximum of which was £33. His Lordship would therefore order £33 a week for the wife and £20 for the child.

The orders would be made on the basis that the wife was not working. If and when she was able to work it would be open to the husband to apply for an appropriate reduction.

Lord Justice Dillon agreed and Lord Justice Waller delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Smith Roddam & Co, Bishop Auckland; Askew & Askew, Guisborough.

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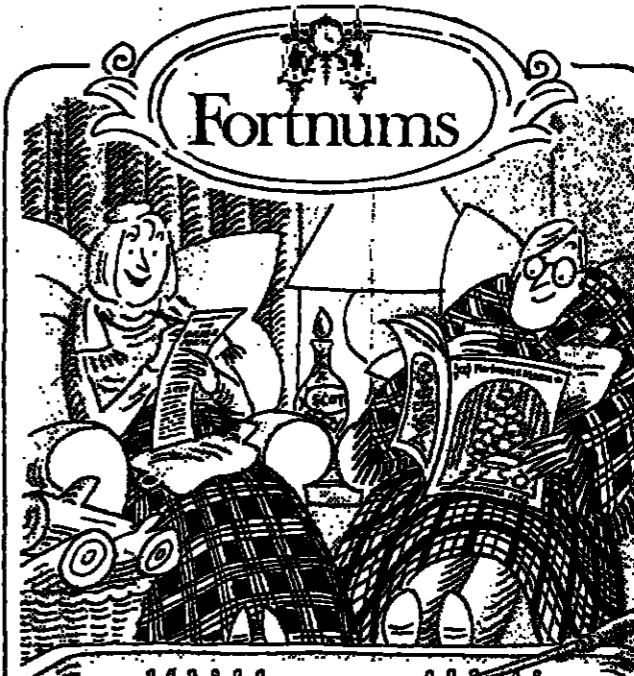
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THE ARTS

Galleries

Major painting discovery of the Deco sensibility

Glyn Philpot
National Portrait
Gallery

John Tunnard
Gillian Jason

Norman Jones
Highgate Gallery

William Turner of
Oxford
Bankside

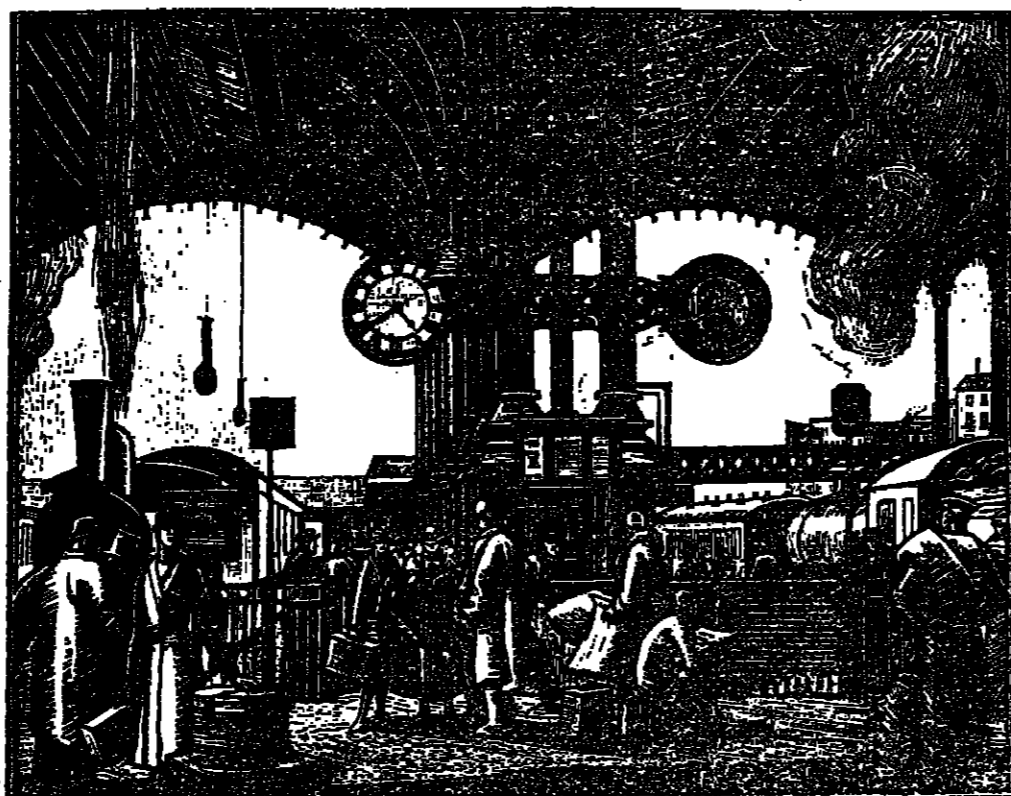
In all the arts, we tend, comfortably, to assume that by and large the system works, that, though recognition may sometimes be late in coming, no major artist is finally left out in the cold or forgotten. But we should not rely too readily on this: for a rediscovery to have any effect, space has to be made available, money spent, and some kind of a showing put on. And then the public may not respond to an unknown name. It is therefore a very bold stroke for the National Portrait Gallery, for their major autumn and winter show (until February 10), to feature, and so lavishly, an unknown quantity like Glyn Philpot, an artist in need of rediscovery if there ever was one.

Who on earth was Glyn Philpot? It is highly unlikely that one in a hundred of even regular visitors to the NPG (or the Tate for that matter) will so much as know the name. He was born in 1884, of much the same generation as Augustus John, but his fame and the measure of his art that he quite early achieved were almost entirely academic. He was a friend and protégé of Ricketts (the and his lifelong companion Vivian Forbes took over the old Shannon-and-Ricketts studio when the older couple moved to the country), and began by producing elaborately decadent-looking drawings and precious, privately printed booklets in close imitation of Ricketts. But he first impressed the public

with exotic subject-pictures like *La Zorrosa* (1910-11), which signals its presence dramatically all through the long gallery by which you approach the show: with its bold chiaroscuro, its confident setting of brilliant colour against a dark background, it clearly indicates a fashionable turn-of-the-century interest in Velazquez. He also painted portraits in a quieter version of the Sargent manner, and soon built up a rich, conservative clientele.

Though they grow on you, some of the portraits in this first part of the show only narrowly avoid dullness. Is this, one might wonder, a serious candidate for major reevaluation? A stunningly skilful draughtsman, it is true, with, when he lets himself go, an interesting taste in curious allegorical subjects and a distinctly sensuous appreciation of male beauty, black and white, but... Then, halfway through the show, very precisely in 1931, you go round a corner, and the scene is totally, dazzlingly transformed. For at that point Philpot's bubbling dissatisfactions with his respectable academic career boiled over, he went abroad, turned his back on his previous public and the kind of success they assured, and "went modern". His sincerity was doubted, his old patrons fell away (though he had some new, more progressive patrons such as the Melchett and Sir Philip Sassoon), the public did not know what to make of him, and he even had one of his major paintings turned down by the Academy. In what is perhaps one of the most striking artistic examples of the male menopause, he became a new man, and remained so until his death in 1937.

It is because of these paintings from the last, fertile years that Philpot was deliberately expunged from the public consciousness; and it is by them now that he stands or falls. What in fact we discover - of all the weird things to discover within the staid confines of the National Portrait Gallery - is a major painter of the Deco sensibility. I am tempted to say, the major painter. Deco, as a movement of taste, was not enormously distinguished for its



Norman Jones's romantic response to Liverpool Street Station (1927)

casel painting, and Philpot's only serious rival for the crown would seem to be Tamara de Lempicka.

Some of these later paintings, like the portrait of *M. Julien Zaire* (Tom Whiskey), make expressive play with the world of cocktails and chrome. But there is something deeper here than the mere props of Thirties sophistication. The exquisite pale colouring, so difficult to capture in reproduction, of such works as the 1934 portrait of *Vivian Forbes*, the uncluttered and elegant *André Eglesky* from 1937, the casually dramatic *Man with a Gun* (a signally beautiful young Norwegian friend), the magical and mysterious *Acrobats Waiting to Rehearse*, or the several pictures, dressed and undressed, of Philpot's Jamaican manservant Henry Thomas, indicate a sensibility totally in tune with its time, producing something intensely period but not in the least dated. If there is any

justice, the show should cause a sensation, and put the unclassifiable Philpot firmly in his proper place as one of the major figures of Thirties art.

I am not sure that John Tunnard can really be described as a major figure of anything, except possibly that no-man's-land of Fiftyfiness bounded on the one side by the Festival of Britain and on the other by the advent of Pop Art in the early Sixties. But, as the timely exhibition at the Gillian Jason Gallery in Camden Town until December 21 shows, he was always a distinctive figure, working away from the early Thirties until his death in 1971 at the evolution of his own curious style, somewhere between surrealist and abstract. He was trained and first worked as a commercial artist, and did not take up painting full-time until he was 30. But what continued to turn him on as a painter, evidently, was the idea of sleek, streamlined abstraction

associated with the International Style in textile and furniture design. Hence the Futurist overtones, even distinctly pre-Fifties, as in *Morvah* (1946), which appears to feature a Tanguy-like abstraction dancing in front of a great television set in the sky. He had a vivid (sometimes lurid) sense of colour, a great sensitivity to the texture of paint, and a quite personal repertoire of motifs which render his work immediately recognizable. The Royal Academy tribute in 1977 was probably too early, since this particular combination of qualities was then in the absolute doldrums of taste, but now should be the ideal time to take another look.

Norman Jones is perhaps even less remembered than Tunnard, except for a few of his wood-engravings, which have turned up recently in miscellany exhibitions. The show of his work at the Highgate Gallery, 26 Highgate High Street, until

Saturday indicates that he had other strings to his bow. He was a highly accomplished topographical draughtsman, in an established English tradition, and a particular master of the black-and-white aquatint. Small, conservative pleasures, maybe, but his long and productive life (he died in 1980 at the age of 88) enabled him to develop to a fine point his very special response to the spirit of place, and it is notable that, unlike many of his generation, he was not confined to an idyllic never-never-land: *From a Window, Fecamp* of 1948, like the 1927 wood-engraving of *Liverpool Street Station*, shows that he could respond to at least railways and rolling-stock with as much romantic enthusiasm as to deserted seashore or snow-shrouded countryside.

If William Turner of Oxford is relatively unknown, that presumably can be blamed on the unfortunate coincidence of name with his far greater contemporary J. M. W. The show of his work at the Banksie Gallery until December 2 is described, no doubt correctly, as "the first definitive exhibition", and it is interesting to see what exactly it defines. This Turner spans in his lifetime (1789-1862) a range of tastes from the Romantic sublime to the Mid-Victorian ornate, and seems, disconcertingly, to be able to work for all tastes more or less simultaneously. His splendid *Stonehenge*, which might almost be a Colman, is in 1846 only three years away from the finicky, over-detailed image of *Cherwell Water-Lilies*. His most characteristic register, however, is a brand of quiet rustic observation, sometimes, like *Glebe Corn*, in oils but more usually in watercolour, which is delicately poised between the arcadian and the down-to-earth. Usually there are human figures near the foreground, hardly ever facing the observer but looking with him, back into the landscape depicted. This gives the pictures a curiously remote, retrospective air - a small quality, but at least all the lesser Turner's own.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre Hard to swallow

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Key to the World
Lyric Studio,
Hammersmith

Doug Lucie's latest report from the youth front quits the post-punk London scene and shows the pace-makers seeking the enlightenment of Continental socialism.

The party consists of a girl from the music press and a pair of pop musicians who have dropped into East Berlin in the hope of finding material for a new album; and who finish off their visit by descending at midnight on a chance acquaintance for a two-act alcoholic symposium on the choice of evils between East and West. "The Workers' State opens its doors to the children of Mammon", announces the lead musician, John, bestowing a Brechtian caption on his snapshot of the weary Rosa letting them in from the street.

Mr Lucie lets you know where the characters stand. John has a serious interest in Brechtian socialism. His Afro-Caribbean partner, Shadana, sees East Europe as a total irrelevance in comparison with the Third World. As for Jess, the journalist, she is an Epsom-born groupie who has come along for the ride. At first glance, in their Kensington Market gear, they all look members of the same tribe; but, as usual, this author makes it his business to sort out the genuine residents from the tourists.

The Berlin group are identified with equal clarity. Rosa, although a pop music fan who likes peering for John's camera, is a thoroughgoing socialist with a simple faith in the future. Her father Gerry, who spent the thirties in British exile, is no less obsessed by the pain and guilt of the past.

With the diagrammatic line-up you sit in expectation for the debate to get moving; at which point the play undergoes an apparent loss of nerve. Perhaps Mr Lucie did not want simply to write a conversation piece.

Perhaps his arguments started looking feeble once he put them down. Perhaps the people started looking like clichés. At all events, no sooner have the group's first naive reactions to the East been registered than the play starts wandering off into sex, and comic characterization. The prime instance of the last quality is Gerry, whose experiences in exile have left him with a thorough command of gold-club English. Scanning the *Morning Star* he talks blimphishly about the miners' strike and the latest football results; doing the honours to his guests he is full of references to "the little girls' room" and "my old sunshine". All very entertaining, except that you do not believe a word of it, especially when - after an exchange of "Surabaya Johnny" and "Greensleeves" - the brutally contemptuous Shadana falls for the old boy and leads him off to bed.

Meanwhile, the hotel management, aware of the need to add a little drama to the situation, has thoughtfully impounded the visitors' passports, so that abstract contrast between East and West can take on a specific point.

Much of the dialogue has the customary intelligence and idiomatic bite of Mr Lucie's work; especially in discussions relating strictly to music, and the way in which every fresh development gets gobbled up by the industry and converted into a marketable pap. But, when John goes on to equate this with a nuclear conspiracy theory ("We don't kill people, we please them to death"), the effect is almost as implausible as Gerry's would-be revelation that the room where they are sitting was used for Goebbels's torture parties.

Glyn Owen's Gerry, even at its most rhetorical, has the author on his side, and develops some human authenticity. The English members of John Chapman's cast are entrapped in exchanges of insults.

Irving Wardle

London concert

From one bar to the next...

CLS/Hickox
Festival Hall

This was a Mozart concert that ran the gamut of the emotions from A to B.

I am all in favour of popular programmes, especially when they include four unquestionable masterpieces. But there must be something which makes it worthwhile braving the hurly-burly of the Festival Hall, craft market and fofsking the deep peace of an archchair, the hi-fi, and several excellent recordings of the same four great works.

In this case that something ought to have been the youthful and sprightly City of London Sinfonia, tackling the "Jupiter".

Symphony and a pair of concertos with relatively small-scale forces, possibly taking a few steps towards a Mozartian performance style which does not ape that of the big orchestras. But there was absolutely nothing in Richard Hickox's smoothly professional direction which suggested that anything had been thought about except getting from one bar to the next.

In the slow movements the air was softened by those long, sweet legato lines which one is hard put to it to find in any Mozart manuscript; in the fast movements (particularly in the "Jupiter") the strings were urged on to heavy attack and the brass were whipped into shape for effective climaxes, but

around that many details (like the tuning of first flute with first oboe) were ignored.

Interest centred, then, on the soloists in the two concertos. Eli Eban is a clarinetist with the Israel Philharmonic; his style is fluent, his sound attractive (except at the top of his range where a nasty hardening was evident, especially in the first movement). But the moments of considerable tension in the score were floated over serenely; he had little of import to say.

Mr Eban was pleasantly uninspiring. John Bingham, who played K488, another predominantly sunny A major concerto, was less than pleasantly uninspiring. A muted gliding around the treble register served for Mozart's runs; the bass lines were casually touched in; tempi were unstable; the slow movement limped along as if all the notes had been taken apart and no one could work out how to put them together again.

Nicholas Kenyon

Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival

A true measure of Kagel's fun

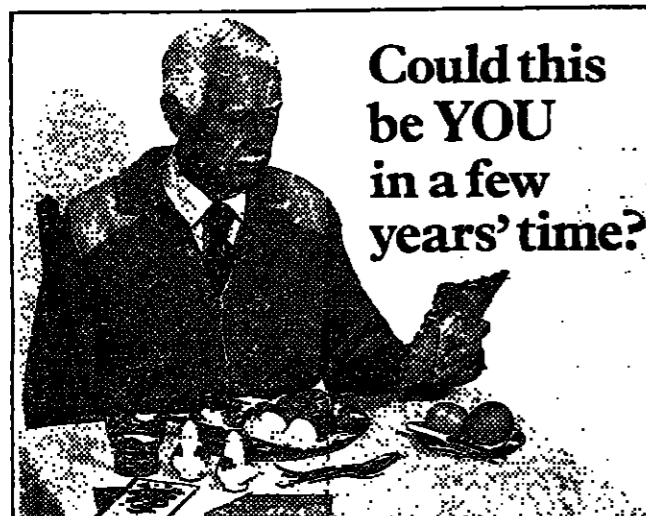
As last year so this, Northern Music Theatre have given the Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival one of its highlights in a superbly professional and greatly entertaining evening. Last time their programme had a piece by Kagel as its crazy overture; this time there were two pieces, with the composer present to witness the seriousness and skill with which this ensemble takes the measure of his humour.

He was also there to give a lecture, and to introduce three recent television pieces. Two were video tapes of his horror movie for solo pianist and metronome *MM51*, one done straight (if that is quite the word), the other presenting Aloys Kontarsky as a pianist on a film set showing *Diego*, hilariously entangling him in the laughable horrors on screen. The third piece was also a brilliant ironic match of vision and sound: an accompaniment to the Buñuel-Dali *Un Chien Andalou* for Tristan-drunk string orchestra

and taped dogs. All three films, and the rest of Kagel's television work, should be snapped up for wider showing here.

Meanwhile we have Northern Music Theatre to encourage a long-delayed British appreciation of Kagel. The problem has always been one of style. Kagel chooses to make music from the contents of culture's dustbins: his material is outworn, cheap or trivial, yet his treatment is highly sophisticated, even elegant. If one concentrates on the material, the result can seem just Dadaist nonsense. NMT, though, accept Kagel as being at least half in earnest, bring out the exquisiteness in his scoring for unlikely ensembles (guitars, banjo and tuba prominent in a highly-disciplined performance of *Kantrismusik* under Graham Treacher), and allow the comedy to flower just as it does in his films, quite casually.

Paul Griffiths



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Television Obscure solutions

Presenting Horizon's *Picking Winners*, on BBC2 last night, Nick Ross came on rather strongly: scientifically, Britain was no longer in the first division. The Japanese and the Americans were "storming ahead" while Britain was cutting back on research and education, unclear about its priorities, losing out in those sunrise industries of electronics and bio-technology that are held to be the key to our future.

It seemed just the kind of programme we could sit back and enjoy: listening to how bad we were. Mr Ross breathed on our masochistic embers while at the same time pronouncing that what was intended was to start a national debate. Should scientists unite, like the miners, he wondered, to fight their corner? Now there was a thought to boggle the mind.

His fellow presenter, Kieran Prendiville, took over to take away our illusion that the Japanese just go round copying. It is true that they have research industries in the principal industrial countries reporting home on what is going on but that is so they can set out everything for the future, which they believe should not be in the lap of the gods but in the hands of man, preferably, one supposes, the Japanese.

A panel of distinguished scientists were around to help this scientific introspection. It is a format that does not make for clarity. For one thing there is the concern of the presenters to keep the pot boiling; for another, the complexity of some of the subject matter; for a third the natural tendency of the panel to ride their hobby-horses.

Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University's biology department, seemed to be contradicting the general theme of our scientific parsimony when he said that it was not true to say that we spent less than other countries on research. As a percentage of GNP, we spent more. The trouble was we spent a greater proportion on defence.

Professor John Ashworth, Vice-Chancellor of Salford, favoured a more pluralistic system of funding like the Japanese had and Professor Ian Butterworth, director of research at CERN (the European Centre for Nuclear Research) found himself defending our £50m expenditure there on particle physics. I think he need not worry too much for we saw Mrs Thatcher at CERN expressing her enthusiasm for research into the nature of matter, "the seed corn of science", said the professor.

Professor Butterworth's fear that shortage of funds set scientists at each other's throats seemed well grounded. It was also clear that British science is in something of a mess. The way out remained obscured by controversy.

Dennis Hackett

Elementary, my dear Watson... Or is it?

Mr Steven SPIELBERG, Executive Producer of "YOUNG SHERLOCK HOLMES", A MAJOR MOTION PICTURE, is still seeking a YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF QUALITY to portray the leading role of Sherlock Holmes' LOYAL COMPANION, DOCTOR WATSON.

The young man should be PERSONABLE, REFINED AND WELL-SPOKEN, STOCKILY-BUILT and with an HONEST, OPEN FACE. He should be aged between FOURTEEN AND EIGHTEEN YEARS. Acting experience, though preferred, is NOT ESSENTIAL.

Interested young THESPIANS should send photograph and relevant information including details of height and age to "Young Sherlock Holmes", Thorn EMI Elstree Studios, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1JG.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Singer and the bishop

Just weeks after censuring the Queen for neglecting the forgotten North, the Bishop of Sheffield is about to plunge himself into further political controversy. The Right Rev David Lunn is to join anti-apartheid demonstrators outside Sheffield City Council's hall to urge pop fans to boycott Leo Sayer's concert there on Saturday. The singer is on the UN blacklist of entertainers who have performed to segregated audiences in South Africa. The council says there are complicated legal reasons why they cannot stop the concert. All I can say is that such problems are not insuperable elsewhere," says the Bishop. Meanwhile David Essex, due to appear at the hall on Thursday, has escaped the Bishop's wrath. Pleased by the singer's decision not to perform again in South Africa, the Bishop is considering asking the UN to remove his name from the register.

Mac's flashback

The Earl of Stockton makes his maiden speech in the Lords today mindful of a chiding from Lloyd George after his Commons maiden 60 years ago. The Welsh Wizard told him that backbenchers must restrict themselves to one point, senior backbenchers to two, junior ministers to three and cabinet ministers to four. Gestures, said Lloyd George, should be made from the shoulder and not the elbow, lest "you look like a second-hand clothes salesman from Mile End Road".

Over-Selous

Those outraged by left-wing Lambeth Council's plans to rename Rhodesia Road Zimbabwe Road ain't seen nothing yet. As its contribution to GLC anti-racist year, the council intends to rename a further 21 streets - one in each ward - after a prominent anti-racist, and has allocated £5,000 for the switch. Not least bemused by the proposal are the local police station and firemen, who fear that in the confusion every 999 call will be answered with Keystone Cop precision. Local government minister Kenneth Baker, who secretly suspects that the GLC may now rename Baker Street Livingstone Street, comments drily that at least Lambeth is not wasting its money on public consultation.

Western values

It's little wonder that Russian defectors Igor Rykhov and Oleg Khlan were so homesick. In July both were beaten up by punks outside the Ukrainian Social Club in Holland Park, and last month Rykhov was knocked unconscious in Shepherd's Bush subway by a mugger, and robbed of £10.

Casting rocks

As the Church of England prepares to debate the ordination of women, my report of objections raised by the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe has brought outcries from readers. One accuses me of misquoting the Bishop, the Rt Rev John Satterthwaite, when he said: "Nice women think those who want to get into the priesthood are all butch - and they're right." She says: "Such a sweeping, irresponsible statement from a churchman of his stature. I find incongruous... If I, a mere laywoman, were to say 'Nice men don't want to be bishops, they think they're all poofs - and they're right', I should rightly be censured as an illlogical, impertinent, irreverent female." Indeed madam, and all other Disgusteds from Tunbridge Wells. The Bishop said much worse, but beseeched me not to quote him further.

BARRY FANTONI



"What d'ya mean? I can tell red from white any day"

Trask-masters

Richard Cobb, the Oxford history professor, who, when announcing the 1984 Booker Prize, boasted that he had never read Proust, will never judge the more lucrative £17,500 Betty Trask Award for Romantic Fiction. He's too lowbrow. Among the Trask judges - to be officially announced next week - is Lisa Appignanesi, who has not only read Proust but has written a definitive book on him. So what are her credentials to judge a romance? Miss Appignanesi, who works at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, has secretly written three tawdry Mills and Boon books under a nom-de-plume, Jessica Ayre. Joining her in the hunt for a "trasky" *Gone With the Wind* is Edna O'Brien, chairman of the judging panel, *Books and Bookmen* editor Sally Emerson, *Roaring Boys* author Edward Blishen and *Financial Times* books editor Anthony Mearns.

PHS

Why Meacher was the last straw

It is easier to join a political party than to leave one. My decision to quit Labour after 40 years, despite an intense emotional attachment, was made simpler in the end because I came face to face with the leadership's unwillingness or inability to stop attempts to amend further the party's concept of democratic practice.

Had I followed the advice of colleagues and thrown the evidence in the bin I would have been indirectly endorsing the latest efforts by Labour's left wing (on this occasion, the shadow health spokesman) to mandate Labour members of statutory bodies to vote in accordance with party dictates.

Members of local health authorities who are also Labour Party members are being asked, on House of Commons paper, to record, for the benefit of Mr Meacher, details of the sex, age, political affiliation and voting habits of all members of the authority.

I do not know the politics of, for instance, the nursing or GP representatives on the Islington health authority. Nor do I wish to know. Neither they nor I were appointed by the Labour Party. Our major concern is to improve patient care. Politics do come into our work since we are obliged to implement the policies of the government of the day. But we do so with the aim of giving the best and most effective service possible, not with doctrinal motives uppermost.

What, I wonder, will Mr Meacher do with the information? Will Labour members who do not toe the party line be replaced by others more willing to be puppets? And what of those who belong to no party?

The process has already been applied to Labour members of school governing bodies in, at least, the ILEA area. Some party officials have already asked Labour mem-



by Eric Moonman

bers of the magistrates bench in the coalfields not to adjudicate in cases involving striking miners to show solidarity with the strike. An attempt was made to make this official party policy at the recent conference in Blackpool.

The campaign to remove Labour MPs who do not meet the ideological requirements of left-wing general management committees through compulsory reselection is now in top gear. A number of valuable and long-serving members have already gone. More are going, sometimes through gerrymandering manoeuvres. All of this constitutes a deliberate strategy to change Labour's fundamental democratic procedures.

The tradition has been that of the elected or appointed representative, briefed by the party on its aims and policies but allowed

the free exercise of his or her integrity and conscience to vote and speak in the light of individual experience and expertise. What the new Labour Party wants is a system of delegates embracing the whole of public life, mandated to vote in accordance with party dogma. Under this system any one delegate can be replaced by any other, a procedure more in line with Soviet bloc totalitarianism than with western democracy.

The implication of Mr Meacher's demands is that the professional qualifications and dedication of health authority members are less important to running the health service than their political acceptability. Furthermore, the subjects of the investigation are not supposed to know of it, nor of the answers supplied by the informants. At best, this is a gross intrusion into personal privacy, a matter which the National Council of Civil Liberties may wish to pursue.

I joined Labour as a teenager, excited by the vision of a socialist Britain. The party taught me tolerance and gave me comradeship. Now, it has become vituperative, even malicious, and brotherly love is out of fashion.

Labour today is obsessed with control and the interests of tiny minorities. In the process it has lost touch with the aged, sick, and deprived who cry out for a caring government, indefinitely postponed by the alienating antics of the extreme left.

I used to think that Labour could be saved by Neil Kinnock and the sensible members of the parliamentary party and the national executive. I now finally see they do not have the strength.

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The author was Labour MP for Billericay, 1966-70, and Basildon 1974-79. He has been chairman of Islington health authority since 1981.

Vietnam: Trevor Fishlock reports on the great libel battle

Now the general counter-attacks

New York In Courtroom 318 there is the gentle scratching of charcoal on sketchpads as newspaper artists define the famous jutting jaw. General William Westmoreland is a good model, proud, straight-backed and soldierly. This is his fight for his honour, his great libel action against CBS, his claim for \$120m in damages for what he calls his lynching by a television network.

This week he will take the stand to refute the charges against him, and has mustered his forces to take the fight into the enemy camp.

It will be a long winter campaign in the federal courthouse, one of the spectacles of American litigation; passionate, bitter, interminable, a scuffle through the rubble of war, a picking at old scars, a disinterring of old resentments.

The jury is informal in jumpers and open-neck shirts. There are 18 people in the jury seats, underscoring the fact that this will be a long haul. Twelve are jurors. The other six are "spare wheels" in case jurors fall ill. With so much at stake, with more than \$4m spent before the case even started, and 400,000 documents paraded, the court has taken this singular precaution against proceedings being halted by a reduced jury.

The case deals with much more than an old warrior's reputation. It is a tangle of interlocking battles fought against the background of the most divisive event of twentieth century American history. There are scores to be settled, principles defended, secrets revealed. With their eyes on public opinion, as well as the jury, both sides employ public relations men to mingle with reporters covering the trial, to answer questions, to counterbalance the evidence of the day.

For CBS the case is about freedom of the press, the right to report on government conduct without fear of intimidation. It contends that the general's supporters want to see the arrogant TV men get their come-uppance, their cutting-room methods and attitudes exposed. For others it is an opportunity to reopen old battles and dispute history's verdicts. Some journalists see the case as being, in sense, a trial of the press.

For General Westmoreland it is David against the Goliath of a mighty television network - for his lawyer a personal crusade. Some of the general's supporters want to see the arrogant TV men get their come-uppance, their cutting-room methods and attitudes exposed. For others it is an opportunity to reopen old battles and dispute history's verdicts. Some journalists see the case as being, in sense, a trial of the press.

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General Westmoreland arrives at court for the start of his \$120m action. Above, as US commander in Vietnam when, CBS alleged, he gave a false picture of North Vietnamese strength to allay public anxieties at home

Judge Pierre Leval has told the court that this is not a re-litigating of the Vietnam war. But the case draws deeply on the well of bitterness and confused feelings left by defeat in the war in which 58,000 Americans died.

Many Americans feel Vietnam was an ugly, futile episode, a struggle that could never be won because they knew little about the land and its people - and because, believing themselves unbeatable, they underestimated the will and resilience of their enemy, just as the French had done before them.

Others feel that the war was lost not in Vietnam but at home, and that the press, with its vivid reporting, turned public opinion. Many in the services have never forgiven the press.

To many Americans, like Ronald Reagan and General Westmoreland, the war was noble. The general has travelled the country making speeches about the righteousness of the cause. In a sense he has never stopped fighting. To many he is a hero, to others a symbol of a bad and shameful war.

He was army commander from 1964-68, during which time his forces won from 16,000 to more than 300,000. The libel action concerns his conduct of the war and, in particular, questions about the number of North Vietnamese he was fighting.

In a 1982 documentary called *The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*, CBS said that the general had cooked the books in regard to enemy strength. It alleged that he deceived the president, the joint

chiefs of staff and the American people about the true might of the enemy in the months leading up to the 1968 January push by the North Vietnamese - the Tet offensive. This was a turning point in the American public's perception and support for the war.

General Westmoreland argues that Tet was an American victory, but was a psychological defeat because of the way it was reported.

CBS said there had been a conspiracy to suppress figures, that the general's command reported enemy strength low to give the impression the Americans were winning their war of attrition - important for home consumption at a time when anti-war feeling was growing.

This numbers game had its origins in a dispute between army intelligence and the CIA. The army said the enemy had 300,000 men, the CIA said twice that figure.

A former CIA analyst, Sam Adams, had been concerned in 1967 that the military estimates and their optimistic reports that they were winning were a dangerous delusion. He explored this theme in an article for *Harper's* magazine, the piece being edited by George Crile. Crile later joined CBS and produced the programme that attacked the general. Adams was retained by CBS as a consultant.

The magazine *TV Guide* investigated the making of the programme and published a critique called "Anatomy of a Smear - how CBS broke the rules and got General Westmoreland". CBS ordered an internal inquiry and a veteran

producer reported that Crile had failed to prove conspiracy and had broken CBS rules.

Part of the general's case is that editing distorted the programme, and a critical element is the "outtakes", the clips left on the cutting-room floor. Some of these have already been shown to the jury on TV screens in the court.

In examining the editing techniques and attitudes of the programme's makers, the general's lawyers intend to support a vital part of the action. Under a 1964 Supreme Court ruling, a public figure like General Westmoreland must prove not only that he was defamed but that the libel was a product of malice and reckless disregard for the truth. Inaccuracy by itself is not enough.

Between the two leading lawyers at the trial there is a sense of personal combat in this, the largest and most complex of libel trials.

CBS is represented by David Boies, of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, a Wall Street firm of legal big guns. The general's attorney is Dan Burt, from a small legal group in Washington, a man who seethes with energy and anger. He sees the action as a fight for a soldier's honour - "those guys called him a liar. It's one man against the machine" - but there is also a personal edge to it.

Burt is a man of working-class origins and of modest stature. He recalls that he was once taken to dinner by a partner in his opponent's law firm and insulted about his height. Burt, too, sees himself as a man against the machine.

batteries if, as the Sandinistas assume, the enemy will have almost total control of the air.

The real significance of Nicaragua ever acquiring aircraft like the MiG-21 is that these are interceptors, designed to challenge enemy planes rather than attack ground positions. According to the US, Nicaragua possesses some 700 Sam-7 ground-to-air missiles. But as one western expert observes: "Even Sandinista veterans never had to stand and fight against helicopter gunships, something which cost the Vietcong a lot of blood to learn."

Everyone accepts that an all-out US assault would ultimately succeed. In the event of an invasion it seems that Nicaragua's best strategy is a return to the basics of the guerrilla warfare learnt at such cost during the battle against Somoza. The man with the rifle, one of the Sandinista leaders observed, can still be more dangerous than the tank because he can be everywhere.

General Edward C. Meyer, a battle-hardened soldier who retired from the US army last year, says the same thing another way. "One lesson of Vietnam was that US military intervention cannot be effective without the support of the local population."

Philip Jacobson

Peter Kellner Capital ideas - or are they?

As a rule of thumb, two things need to be done whenever the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry find themselves on the same side of an argument with the Government. The first is to question the political judgment of ministers. The second is to question the economic judgment of the TUC and CBI.

The TUC recently published a report called *The Reconstruction of Britain*. It calls for a major capital spending programme on roads, houses, sewers and so on, both because this work is urgently needed, and because it is a cost-effective way of reducing unemployment.

Now the CBI has published its report, *The Fabric of the Nation*. It calls, as a matter of urgency, for a major capital programme, etc. The CBI's numbers are much smaller than the TUC's - £30bn over ten years, rather than £100bn over five years - but the fundamental argument is the same: capital spending should have a special place in a government programme to pull the economy out of recession.

The politics of this argument are impeccable. There is something grotesque about having high unemployment, especially among construction workers, when so much of Britain's fabric is old and decaying. Almost half the schools in inner London were built before 1900: how about a five-year programme, starting with primary schools, to replace these old buildings? It is not a new idea: Mrs Thatcher proposed it in October 1970 when she was Education Secretary.

Examples abound of worthwhile projects. And the fact that the Government's excuses are now failing to persuade even its own natural supporters helps to explain why Nigel Lawson is having such a wretched time, from his lukewarm reception at the Conservative conference at Brighton, through his mauling by Neil Kinnock in the Commons debate on unemployment a fortnight ago, to his uneasy performance in the Chamber yesterday as he sought to defend the Government's latest spending cuts.

It would, undoubtedly, be good politics for the Government to announce, say, in next spring's public spending White Paper, that it intends to ease capital spending restrictions - by speeding up the A1-M1 motorway link and financing new sewers for Manchester.

But - and it is a big but - the economics of such an obsession with capital, as opposed to current, spending are highly questionable. As an accounting convention, the distinction is useful enough; and it is by employing that convention that the Government has provided its critics with much of their ammunition. Last February's public spending White Paper showed that

capital spending fell from 14 per cent of total public spending in 1978-79 to 8 per cent this year. Some increase in that percentage is clearly desirable.

Yet when a wider question is asked - what is the purpose of any given item of public spending? - the distinction between capital and current projects becomes much fuzzier. For a start, many capital projects imply future running costs to be met out of "current" funds. There is no point building a new hospital in an area needing extra health care unless enough doctors, nurses, technicians, cleaners and so on are to be paid to staff it.

The argument, however, is even more fundamental than that. A capital project is so defined because it provides a *thing* - a building, a sewer, a road or whatever - that will still be in existence in years to come.

It is the existence of these "things" that entitles the expenditure on them to be labelled as investment; and it is their designation as investments that renders them worthy ventures against which to borrow money.

An extra thousand teachers, or doctors, or home-helps, or dustmen do not create extra things, but they still provide extra services. And the services they provide may well be as good as an investment in the future health, skills and general well-being of people as any construction project. But to make this point we must reclaim the concept of investment from the clutches of the accountants and recast it in human terms. For example, by any sensible measure it is just as much an investment in the future of our children to provide them with more and better teachers and books as it is to build them newer and brighter schools.

It is not even true that capital spending is the most efficient way of using public money to reduce unemployment. When the Cambridge Economists' group of forecasters modelled different policies, it found that extra current spending would produce more jobs per bob. The trick is to find those projects that produce both short-term employment gains and long-term social benefits.

One specific example springs to mind. Sir Keith Joseph could restore the cuts he has made in the budget of the Science and Engineering Research Council. Britain is suffering from a severe shortage of microelectronics engineers, who are essential to our capacity to compete in high-technology with other countries. Extra spending to train more of them would be one of the best investments we could make. There is more to rebuilding Britain than rebuilding its sewers.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

Beware this bogus emotion

F. R. Leavis tried to do for my generation what Wordsworth did for Matthew Arnold's; he tried to teach us how to feel. Such was the difficulty of the task, and such the imperfection of his own thought and character, that Leavis could never have succeeded, even with better chances than those he had.

But he succeeded on a lesser enterprise: Leavis taught us to distinguish the true from the false among our feelings, and the real from the unreal among their objects. He alerted us to the great disease of modern life and literature: the disease of sentimentality. Because his lesson was so important, I shall repeat it. To understand sentimentality is to understand what is rotten in the state of England, and in the voices which currently cry out most loudly in our ears.

Real love focuses on another individual; it is saddened by his pain and gladdened by his pleasure. The unreal love of the sentimentalist reaches no further than the self and calculates only pains and pleasures of its own. It says, "Look at me feeling this and see how noble, tragic and grand I am!"

It may seem to grieve at the other's sorrow, but it does not really grieve. For secretly the sentimentalist welcomes the sorrow which prompts his tears. He sees in it another excuse for the noble gesture, another occasion to contemplate the image which truly moves him: the image of his great-hearted self.

Sentimentality is therefore ruthless: it is hungry for suffering, since suffering is the occasion of its greatest triumph. The sentimentalist seeks the downfall of his beloved, in order to delight in the spectacle of his own tragic emotion. And it is not only love that is liable to this corruption. There is sentimental fear, sentimental pity and sentimental anger.

The anger of Mr Dalyell over the sunken Belgrano, of Mr Scargill over the closing coal mines, of the Greenham Common women over the deployment of cruise - all these exhibit, in my view, a corrupt and self-regarding posture. In all of them the image looms largest of the noble self, the champion of justice, moved by the righteous indignation of a passionate heart. And sentimental anger is dangerous: there is no more sentimental emotion than that of the terrorist, for whom nothing is sacred save only his own magnificent and implacable anger.

There are tactical difficulties for the sentimentalist. If he is to enjoy his intoxicating recompense, he must hide his motives. He depends on rhetoric, which is the art of shining a spotlight on the self, and so casting all that opposes it into a comforting obscurity. The sentimentalist sees, in the end, only the dim

outlines of external things. Whatever threatens his dear illusions is excluded from his perception. While the real lover attempts to understand and forgive his beloved's failings, the sentimentalist lover refuses to perceive them. While the truly indignant man seeks to understand the cause of his anger and is often compelled to reflect on the reality that opposes him, the sentimental champion knows only that his cause is virtuous, and his opponent wrong.

Sentimentality is therefore cut off from reality and devoted to the task of misperceiving it. Hence sentimental poetry is marked by vagueness, unreality, and a lack of observation: universal hallmarks of bad writing.

Leavis argued that what is bad in literature is bad also in life, for literature is life observed. Sentimentality is as much a moral as an aesthetic failing. Oscar Wilde described sentimentalism as the other side of cynicism. The sentimentalist does not really believe that anything has meaning, besides the wonder-drama of his own existence. He alternately scorns the world for its nothingness, and makes of it an object of blind adoration. In either case, things and people have no intrinsic value for him: at best they are excuses for the exultation on which he feeds.

Hence we should fear the presence in British public life of the sentimental lobby. While Ben Seligman and Livingstone transform difficult politics into simple drama, mass movements of sentimentality - the peace movement, Third Worldism, feminism - sweep through the ranks of the middle classes, recruiting them to causes which have nothing to recommend them save the spurious clarity of a collective aim. Political problems are complex and political solutions rare: to the sentimentalist, however, such problems have the simplicity of every human drama, and their solution is dictated by a warm current of emotion on the crest of which he rides in triumph. When politics is dominated by sentimentality, it is self takes the centre of the stage, judgment is clouded, and all is vague, rushing and apocalyptic.

The sentimentalist is one with a non-negotiable purpose, and his attitude to the reality which threatens him is to deny that it exists. No one should be surprised, therefore, at his refusal to compromise, or to take his opponent's point of view. When the sentimentalist occupies a political platform, it becomes a stage, and politics - the boring art of conciliation - gives way to a dramatic conflict which must be played to the end.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.



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WAITING FOR THE BUDGET

After last week's "defeat" in Cabinet, the Chancellor has as usual had the last word - and yesterday claimed to be spot on his spending target for next year. Mr Nigel Lawson is a born conjurer, but this triumphant interpretation needed little of his skill. Most conveniently, the planning total for 1985-86, set last February at £132 billion, was reduced in the March Budget to £131.6 billion. Thus Mr Lawson could announce final plans: totalling £132 billion - and still claim to be within his original target.

The rise between March and now is, in any case, trivial: barely one quarter of one per cent of the total. Thus Mr Lawson is to be congratulated in controlling the almost uncontrollable, after a spending round generally agreed to have been exceptionally difficult.

It is still questionable whether his figures are realistic. The plans are tight, and the contingency reserve of £3 billion is only £250 million larger than this year's. This has been exhausted two-thirds of the way through the 1984-85 financial year, even without absorbing any of the costs of the miners' strike. And the Chancellor has helped his figures for next year by increasing his hoped-for revenue from sales of public assets from £2 billion to £2.5 billion. (Buried in the housing figures is a parallel increase in forecast revenue from council house sales.)

Yet major questions remain about the political manner of the Government's spending decisions, their economic con-

text and tax implications. The decisions necessary to keep the strategy on course were taken in a manner calculated to breed dissension in the Cabinet and dissatisfaction outside: the same old last-minute scramble for cuts wherever they can be squeezed out of defensive ministers, based on no obvious order of priorities. Year after year, the Treasury struggles to close the overpacked suitcase of public spending, without ever properly examining its contents - a method which maximises its difficulty in reducing the economic burden of the public sector.

Such an examination, in a period of endemically high unemployment, should take particular cognizance of the impact of different items of public spending on output and employment. The public sector is not, as some of the public service unions and much of the Labour party seem to think, simply a machine for creating jobs: it should be a system for cost-effective provision of those public services which are necessary. But the Chancellor does have a greater responsibility for the impact of the publicly-controlled share of national resources on the rest of the economy than he seems prepared to recognize; a responsibility, that is, which extends beyond the duty to try and keep the numbers down.

It is an unfortunate commentary on Mr Lawson's consideration of these issues that he should have filled the portion of his Autumn Statement that should properly have addressed

them with headline-catching trivia about the demise of the pound note and halfpenny coin. On the principle that the smallest saving (about £3m a year) attracts the most furore, perhaps this inclusion was necessary. A more serious exclusion was any mention of changes in the structure of national insurance - proof positive that the Government has been slow off the mark in considering reform of Britain's payroll tax to encourage employment.

This, and other tax changes, must now wait for Mr Lawson's Budget. Here, too, the Autumn Statement is a little disappointing, perhaps because it had to be published in haste to clear the financial decks for the flotation of British Telecom. It puts a figure of £1.5 billion on the Chancellor's scope for net tax cuts next spring. That figure is certain to change, one way or another, before the Budget; since the Chancellor is only modestly optimistic about the rate of economic growth next year (an underlying rate of only 2½ per cent, at a time when he expects the world economy to be expanding by 4 per cent), the chances are that the figure will change for the better. It is still likely to be small in comparison with the gross changes in tax Mr Lawson intends to make, if his hints of radical reform are to be taken seriously. It is to be hoped they are; but the Autumn Statement could have provided more "illustrative" information on the costs and benefits of his possible options.

BUT NOT YET THE PRIESTESS

The Church of England has been going through a period of some stress, though that may not be bad for it. There is, however, a risk attached to such tendencies such as that towards a greater involvement in public affairs, or the outbreak of fundamental doctrinal squabbling, which sets a limit to the church's freedom to pursue these matters wherever they will go. It is the risk of so dividing the church, so setting one member against another, that the minimum of necessary cohesion is no longer present. This is the most significant of all the issues raised by the proposal to ordain women to the priesthood, which comes before the General Synod for a preliminary decision on Thursday. The various factions will press hard their factional positions, but the synod as a whole will be wise to take a whole view, looking for what will advance the good of the church in general, avoiding what will damage it to any serious extent. It is an approach which should on occasion overturn the general assumption that the will of the majority should prevail. In a Christian assembly, at least, there has to be a particular sensitivity by a majority towards a minority view; and in certain circumstances the majority may even defer to the minority.

There are strong theological arguments both for and against the ordination of women, and it is by no means clear yet which view will ultimately prevail. To argue simply by analogy with the

progress of women in secular spheres of employment is misleading, as the church can never uncritically accept the wisdom of the age as its own. Hitherto the General Synod has approached the issue without being clear where the burden of proof lies, while tending to see it as a debate in which the probabilities can be balanced, in the search for what seems best. But both sides are agreed that what is at stake touches on the very nature of the priesthood, and in such a case the standard of proof needs to be rather higher, closer to the principle of "beyond reasonable doubt". Given that both theological positions are still on their feet and fighting, and neither seems about to be knocked out, it cannot be said that the case for ordaining women has been made out anywhere near beyond reasonable doubt. That is not to deny that it is formidable. But the case against is not without weight, either, and many learned churchmen believe it passionately to be true.

They have it on their side that they are defending an ancient tradition, which was hardly contested before the present generation. In Christian theology, arguments based on tradition do have great authority, and the Church of England has always been careful not to stress too much the discontinuity which occurred at the time of Reformation, for this reason.

Tradition is not held to be supreme in Anglicanism, however. It has weight not on its own merits, but because it enshrines

significant truths about God and the human condition. Those who have defended the tradition concerning the gender of the priesthood have not yet done very well in making clear what moral values or spiritual insights they consider the tradition to have preserved. Obedience to the tradition, without interpreting it as a positive witness to something important, is of questionable value. So unless the opponents of the ordination of women can be clear what they are trying to say about the relationship between the sexes, the nature of the priesthood, or even of the nature of God, they can expect only incomprehension. Ultimately they may find they have been swept to one side.

Supporters of the ordination of women have similarly advanced not much further than pointing to what is to them self-evident. Some of their case, too, is questionable: does a woman have a right to ordination, or to have her vocation "tested" by the church, for example? Surely the injection of the concept of rights is inappropriate in this special case.

Such considerations do indicate that the argument is by no means over, and the Church of England is still far from having the sort of settled mind on the issue which would justify action at this time. For the moment, the presumption should remain in favour of the status quo, as a matter of practical church politics; for the future it must be decided on the basis of more fundamental arguments.

FREEDOM ON THE AIR

There is a surefire measure of the success of commercial radio after a decade: ask the Treasury. From the Exchequer Levy on the profits of local radio companies it gets a pittance. Most of that comes from a single station, Capital, in London; at best other stations just about break even; one, in Leicester, recently went under.

The reasons have little to do with the vicinity of radio as a medium of communication. In France and the United States (admittedly with structures of broadcasting quite different from Britain's) radio listening is holding its own in the pattern of mass media consumption. In Britain, the enthusiasm of recent public response to radio pirates on land and on sea indicates a degree of demand, which is unsatisfied by the BBC or commercial stations. The reason for financial malaise is, primarily, the failure of the model of regulation applied to commercial television and imposed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority on radio.

The yoke is heavy. More than one third - a huge sum - of independent local radio's spending goes on administration, caused by an excessive IBA need-to-know. The IBA itself is expensive, imposing elaborate engineering and staffing standards on local stations, and

recouping the costs in rental charges. Such a system might suit where local radio companies were highly capitalized aggressive profit-makers pouring up-teen hours of Top 40 radio into the ears of a captive public. It does not meet the reality of puny, under-capitalized concerns, reaching tiny fractions of a public which, increasingly sophisticated, may choose at will among a variety of aural and visual media for entertainment and information.

In a speech last month, Lord Thomson, the IBA's chairman, appeared not before time to recognize the seriousness of local radio's plight and promised a "lighter touch". Yesterday the IBA revealed the degree of its de-regulation of radio, which was disappointingly slight. Radio companies are still not to be allowed to behave as normal commercial concerns; despite a welcome reduction in rentals, the apparatus of regulation lies heavy. The IBA seems still to see its local radio stations as beacons of drama, cultural enlightenment, even religion rather than primarily entertainment operations that will have to compete hard in an increasingly diverse economy of communications to attract more than a tiny audience and inadequate advertising revenue.

Neither the problem nor its

solution are the IBA's alone. Parliament - and the Conservative government in two recent broadcasting acts - endorsed its philosophy of public service (meaning, too often, poorly executed programming for minorities of minorities) and its bureaucratic practice. It is for Parliament and the government to begin to lift some of the compulsions transmitted by the IBA to the programme companies.

Ideally, the IBA itself would do more by doing less - withdrawing, here, as an experiment its prescription for content; allowing, there, a test of regional radio by the marriage of stations. But soon the government must act. International agreement will shortly clarify the frequencies available to British broadcasters. After that must follow long delayed decisions about putting all the existing BBC channels on VHF: then an adjudication of the BBC's hitherto sketchy case for a fifth national radio frequency; a judgment on a national commercial channel; then progress in creating space for a new generation of low-power "community" radio stations. At that point the government will have to return to today's question: how little regulation does commercial radio need, and what are the consequences for the IBA.

Efforts to feed starving in Ethiopia

From the Ambassador of Ethiopia

Sir, Please allow me to comment that first of all your "ear-marking" on the front page of the November 10 issue of *The Times* was totally misleading. The Ethiopian leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, is a revolutionary leader who has set many remarkable records in the advancement and progress of the Ethiopian people and the restoration of their rights and hence the question ear-marked is, to say the least, most unfair to be addressed to him or the revolutionary Government.

As to the article itself, entitled "Famine's fatal combination - red tape, gold braid", I should like to put the record straight, that no funds, machinery or other useful implements destined for use by peasants have ever been left unattended, either at the time of our difficulties with transport vehicles, or at the present moment when the greatest priority ever is being given to a long-term programme of combating and eventually eliminating drought from Ethiopia.

The national committee for the full execution of this programme, it will be recalled, is headed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Nor has any budgetary allocation been made by the Ethiopian Government without giving the maximum possible consideration to development projects based on agriculture and designed to boost agricultural development.

In fact, ever since the onset of the revolution and the proclamation of "land to the tiller", one of the most significant achievements of the Government has been in setting out planned development projects in agriculture in order to surmount problems of shortage of food and to organise the peasants for better production through service and producers' co-operatives, on a voluntary basis.

The peasants, it must be remembered, hold practically all the farming land. The expansion of the

state farm, on the other hand, is on a much smaller scale and is, in the main, meant to supplement agricultural deficit, teach the peasants methods of modern farming and better utilisation of seeds, fertilisers, etc.

It is quite true that defence takes a great portion of the national budget, but anyone familiar with the repeated attacks and aggression directed against revolutionary Ethiopia cannot fail to appreciate the need for strong defence of the revolution, the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

As for your editorial of November 12, the attacks on the Ethiopian Government are, to say the least, devoid of the single effort of a government. If a genuine effort for progress and equitable distribution of wealth, and provision of best possible opportunity for peasant agriculture has been made, it is by the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia and the Leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Hating socialism is one thing, but attempting to distort the truth would be exposing oneself to the level of incredulity.

Poverty, Mr Editor, cannot be got rid of overnight. It cannot also be blamed on the single effort of a government. If a genuine effort for progress and equitable distribution of wealth, and provision of best possible opportunity for peasant agriculture has been made, it is by the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia and the Leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Hating socialism is one thing, but attempting to distort the truth would be exposing oneself to the level of incredulity.

Yours faithfully,
AYALEW WOLDE-GIORGIS,
Ethiopian Embassy,
17 Princes Gate, SW7,
November 12.

Saving in medicines

From Dr Michael Wilson

Sir, The initial press response to the Government's proposal to limit the range of medicines available from the NHS concentrated on the potential savings to be achieved. Mr Norman Fowler said that the patient could still obtain these medicines on prescription from his doctor under the health service, but that they would be the cheaper generic alternative. This is not correct.

To take one example, the Government is proposing to stop all medicines for the relief of mild to moderate pain being available under the NHS, apart from two cheap products. It is quite wrongly claimed that these alternatives will be as effective.

In practice this means that an elderly arthritic patient whose pain is not effectively relieved by aspirin or paracetamol, will have to pay the full costs of any alternative medicines prescribed. Many other important remedies have been withdrawn from the NHS.

Maiden Castle dig

From the Editor of Current Archaeology

Sir, There is considerable disquiet in the archaeological world concerning the proposed excavations at Maiden Castle. The reasons appear to be the same as those for the disquiet over the excavations at Sutton Hoo; that in neither case has a plan for preservation been put forward.

Archaeology is an advancing subject, where new techniques are always being discovered. A good example of this is radiocarbon dating, whereby a piece of charcoal can be "dated". Fifty years ago, before the discovery of radiocarbon, charcoal was thrown away on the spoil heap, but today it is zealously preserved as a time source of evidence. Yet we cannot tell today which are the items which in fifty or a hundred years' time will be considered vital evidence.

It is essential therefore that all research excavations on prime sites such as Maiden Castle, or Sutton Hoo, should be minimal excavations, disturbing only the smallest areas needed to answer the specific questions we pose today. We must leave as much as possible for future generations with their improved techniques to check our work.

If English Heritage wish to allay the disquiet about their proposals, can we hope that they will make public as soon as possible a detailed plan of the eastern entrance of Maiden Castle, showing what has already gone, what they propose to dig in 1986, and most important of all, what they propose to preserve for the future?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW SELKIRK, Editor,
Current Archaeology,
9 Nassington Road, NW3,
October 31.

Community powers

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridge and Bedfordshire North

Sir, The demand of Mr Leolin Price, QC (November 6) that the powers of Community institutions must be kept in check until they become more efficient, raises a hoarse laugh from this member of an institution rendered almost powerless by the fierce and unrelenting grip of the one totally ineffective institution, the Council.

Which institution has blocked the reform of the common agricultural policy, which has allowed the Common Market to retain a thousand and one obstacles to internal trade or the cost of £8bn a year in internal customs barriers? Which has blocked the development of the European monetary system and of a common capital market so that our savings have been vac-

uumed out to promote our American boom?

In all cases it is the Council, with its pernicious veto.

The veto of single member states is used not to defend vital national interests, but to defend fractional amounts and any and every vested interest.

The truly vital national interest of every member state is to get our economies moving and our unemployment back to work. The Parliament's specially commissioned report last year shows how it can be done.

We need to remove the remaining barriers to trade, kept in place by the Council, and get the great flywheel of internal trade moving again. We need to retain our savings for investment at reasonable interest rates by strengthening the European monetary system and creating a common capital market.

Wasteful advertising

From Mrs Ruth Kaye

Sir, The amount of unnecessary self-advertisement the GLC has been putting out this year is growing ad nauseam. Today at Oxford Circus, where some pavements are being repaired, they have placed a large board stating "GLC Working for London".

Not even the dimmest Oxford Street shopper would presume that a doctor from Yorkshire was doing the repair work. Everyone knows it is the GLC's responsibility to do this work and we Londoners pay them to do it.

This is just one of countless examples all round London, which also often lead to polluting the beauty of a building. It is a wicked waste and a farce and has the completely reverse effect on me than that which they obviously intend.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH KAYE,
66 Allen Road, SE21,
November 7.

Forces' fare

From Sir Jack Longland

Sir, It is delightfully reassuring, and no doubt distressing to our enemies to learn from Egon Ronay how well our defence forces are fed (report, November 5), but one has to assume that the Secretary of State will not miss this golden opportunity to privatise catering, cooking and table service in Army, Navy and Air Force, so as to bring them to the level we have for some time learnt to expect in the cafes and restaurants at motorway service stations.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND,
Bridgeway,
Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Fear of divisiveness on women priests

From the Reverend Francis A. C. S. Bown

Sir, The call from the Bishop of Manchester and his episcopal colleagues (November 10) for the General Synod of the Church of England to support the "ordination" of women to the priesthood is yet further evidence of how far the English episcopate has departed from the historic faith of the Church and how great is now the gap between the bishops and their faithful clergy and lay people.

The bishops quote with approval the examples of the United States and Canada, but fail to mention that in both places the creation of women "priests" has forced Anglicans loyal to Catholic faith and order either to separate themselves into the Continuing Church (now called the Anglican Catholic Church) or to join the Roman or Orthodox communions.

There can be no doubt that the same would happen here. When the General Synod last debated this matter in 1978 over 200 priests declared that they would be unable, in conscience, to remain in communion with bishops who "ordained" women to the priesthood. That number was then considered to be but the tip of a considerable iceberg, such deep convictions have not changed in six short years.

The peace and unity of the Church of England is not served by pressing a step which can only result in bitterness, division and irreparable schism.

Yours In Dno,
FRANCIS BOWN,
(Chairman, Ecclesia),
St Stephen's Presbytery,
25 Woburn Avenue,
Kingston-upon-Hull,
Yorkshire,
November 10.

From Mr K. D. Smith
Sir, Jane Shaw (feature, November 10) fails to distinguish between equality of worth and interchangeability of role - a distinction vital to the doctrine of the Trinity. The controversy, after all, is not about whether women are important, or whether they have ministries, but whether they can be priests.

It is odd, too, that an article concerned for radical thinking should so readily cite the fourth gospel as history and yet miss (or suppress?) the significance of its complementary narratives about Mary at Cana and at the Cross. Mary at Cana and at the Cross.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH D. SMITH,
1 Theresa Avenue,
Bishopston,
Bristol,
November 10.

From Professor H. MacL. Currie
Sir, What in fact is ordination and what is it for? This crucial question surely demands a full and studied reply, but it never seems even to be asked. Instead, the present proposal, if enacted, will simply mean an

Mot injuste

From Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, OM

Sir, Mr Peter Heathfield is reported as saying (November 9) that when the strike is over the working miners will be treated as lepers. For a man in his position to suggest publicly that people suffering from leprosy should be shunned and badly treated is to render humanity a great disservice.

I appreciate that he may not have come face to face with absolute poverty nor know how urgently the world's 15 million leprosy sufferers require our help and moral support. However, the overwhelming need of

Infant deaths

From Dr R. G. Carpenter

Sir, Dr Wayte's suggestion (report, November 8) that many cases of cot death are due to suffocation is most unfortunate and will cause much distress to bereaved parents. Fifty per cent of cot deaths occur during the day, the infant having been seen alive earlier the same day. Also the suggestion does not explain the seasonal variation in the incidence of cot deaths which is most pronounced between the ages of two and three months when the cot death rate is at its peak.

The results of very detailed pathological and sociological enquiries were reported by Professor Emery and Dr Taylor in 1982. They found that the possibility of suffocation only arises in a very small proportion of cases.

Yours etc,
R. G. CARPENTER,
Senior lecturer in medical statistics,
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
Keppel Street, WC1,
November 8.

Both Parliament's report and the most recent OECD report show unemployment going on and on and up and up unless we act together.

Your report on the CBI Conference, which is nearer the economic battlefield than Mr Leolin Price, QC, shows industry's strong support for these vital policies and, as Mr Patrick Sheehy says, "There is no alternative."

I have suggested to the incoming President of the Commission that he puts the needed measures in a package big enough and strong enough to get the Community moving again. If the council vetoes that, we will all go down the plughole together.

Yours sincerely,
FRED CATHERWOOD,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1,
November 6.

unofficial extension of clericalism. Is this really what is required?

Myself, I would start at the other end and have lay celebration (by both men and women). In my view the problem is consistently formulated in the wrong terms.

There is in all branches of the Church a move for greater participation by the laity at large (men and women), and this feeling is probably more widespread and potentially more of a unifying force than is imagined.

Yours truly,
H. MACL. CURRIE,
25 West Street,
Farnham,
Cleveland,
November 10.

From Mr John Stitt
Sir, Once ordained, how will the woman incumbent react if the Epistle happens to be 1 Corinthians XIV, 34-35: "In all congregations of god's people, women should not address the meeting"? Will they say 1. This is old-fashioned stuff, or 2. By becoming ordained I cease in a sense to be a woman, or 3. How can St Paul be right if 15 bishops of the Church of England can write to *The Times* on November 10 contradicting him? Yours faithfully,
JOHN STITT,
Princes House,
Barnes Common, SW13,
November 10.

From Dr F. M. Ulyatt
Sir, Fifteen bishops write with great feeling in today's *Times* of the strain on the loyalties of would-be female ordinands in the Church of England. If these ladies are ordained, what about the strain on the loyalties of those women who think this is gravely wrong? Where are we to go? Yours, etc,
FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT,
8 Cambridge Road,
Battersea, SW11,
November 10.

From the Rev Canon P. C. Hawker
Sir, In a circular to members of General Synod over the signatures of the Bishops of Southwark and Manchester the words occur "...the Anglican Communion, seven of whose provinces now ordain women".

In the letter to your paper only five provinces are mentioned together with the extra provincial Diocese of Hongkong.

However opposition grows, too. The metropolitan Diocese of Sydney had joined that of Adelaide to stiffen Australian refusal.

Perhaps they, too, are looking for guidance. Yours faithfully,
PETER HAWKER,
Secretary General,
The Confraternity of the UK and Ireland,
84 Little Barge Street, Lincoln,
November 10.

Ban on book borrowers

From Mr Harry Hopkins

Sir, It appears that the fragmentation which is the natural consequence of Mrs Thatcher's determination to abolish representative elected government for the whole of London has already begun.

For many years there has been a valuable reciprocal arrangement by which public library members in any of the metropolitan boroughs qualify to borrow freely from the libraries of other metropolitan boroughs. This not only placed rich resources at the disposal of Londoners, but, in view of the way borough boundaries interlock, often made logistic common sense.

Alas, this excellent system now seems threatened. Westminster residents, crossing the Camden frontier to enter Sir Basil Spence's fine library at Swiss Cottage, now confront abrupt notices of exclusion from "membership". On inquiring why, the reason given is trade union retaliation for cuts in Westminster's library service (in particular the closing of a small library).

Clearly, the scope for this sort of thing is infinite as the old concept of London gives way to that of warring principalities and republics. One wonders how long it will be before the frontier posts go up in London's many Boundary Roads and we shall need passports to enter Pimlico.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HOPKINS,
61 Clifton Hill,
St John's Wood, NW8,
November 3.

Missing silence

From Mr D. E. Bradbury

Sir, It might not be a bad idea if we all tried to reflect peacefully in silence for two minutes at 11am every morning.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. BRADBURY,
High Pines,
Prifard Woods,
Woking,
Surrey,
November 10.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Soothing words from the Chancellor

It would be nice for the Chancellor to think that yesterday's buoyancy in the City's share and gilt-edged markets was a comment on his autumn statement.

It probably had more to do with the start of the first new Stock Exchange account after the door closed on institutional selling to release cash to buy British Telecom. But that itself is a reminder of how far the success of the Telecom sale has become an imperative for Whitehall.

The autumn statement was to be an exercise in avoiding damage in two senses. First, the statement had to be out of the way in good time to avoid uncertainty in the markets, incidentally providing a convenient excuse for guillotining the ministerial infighting over next year's spending plans. Second, the statement itself needed to avoid anything that would cut share prices or damage whatever prospects there are of another half point off bank base rates before investors have to fill in their application forms.

The nastiest news for the City was duly disposed of a fortnight ago when the Chancellor slipped out the cost of the miners' strike to this year's public borrowing. Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew suggests this will require net gilt-edged sales of £2½-£3 billion by the end of the financial year to keep the wider measure of money, EM3, within its 10 per cent growth ceiling. And, given lower-than-expected output growth, there is a case for keeping money supply growth nearer the middle of its target range, about 8 per cent. But the market seems to have taken this in its stride.

There must be continuing doubts about the Government's ability to contain public sector wage costs so far behind its forecast for earnings in the private sector. And there must be more than a suspicion that the aftermath of the miners' strike will eat rapidly into next year's contingency reserve. The Chancellor is also budgeting for an extra £500m from the City for asset sales.

Overall, however, the autumn statement did little damage to the prospects for a modest further fall in inflation and the 1½ point cut in base rates so many analysts are now predicting over the next few months.

Steadiness at home is a vital prerequisite for lower interest rates, especially now that sterling has again become vulnerable to industrial disputes. But events across the Atlantic will determine what happens. The Federal Reserve Board's easier monetary stance may not have much further to go as Wall Street and financial centres around the world begin to focus on whether to achieve any rapid cuts in the US budget deficit. Optimism could keep the dollar stable against further interest rate cuts both in the US and Europe. But if that optimism turns to pessimism over another budget stalemate, anything could happen.

Closer to home, President Reagan's reelection, the Chancellor's statement and buoyant markets will all help the Telecom flotation. Final negotiations about price seem to be crystallising at between 127p and 130p, near the top of the expected range. Another interest rate cut would just be the icing on the cake.

Spreading law of good banking

Spreading risks is one of the cardinal rules of good banking. The problems encountered by Allied Arab Bank, which had to be given a £41m capital injection by its shareholders, bears out the importance of a well-spread loan portfolio.

Allied Arab's 1983 accounts showed a £10m loss after provisions of £11.1m, of which the largest part is £6.1m set against loans to Esal Commodities. The exposure to Esal is surprisingly high when compared with capital base on only £16.2m at the end of 1982, dwindling to £7.5m after last year's losses; hence the capital injection.

Under the Bank of England's flexible supervisory approach exposures above 10 per cent of capital have to be explained and justified to the Bank.

15 per cent of capital or 25 per cent if secured.

The Bank of England, however, does not set limits and there are doubtless many banks operating safely and profit-

ably with loans to individual borrowers above the 10 per cent guideline.

There is, nevertheless, a presumption that it is more desirable not to exceed this level. The existence of one or more large individual exposures is an indication of the degree of risk a bank is taking in its lending policies.

The problems of JMB and Allied Arab Bank, now being run by executives from Barclays, which holds 20 per cent, has ended up with a stronger capital base than before it came unstuck. But it is no coincidence that both banks suffered because of a heavy concentration of lending to individual borrowers. Nor is it surprising that there is now a growing clamour for banks to disclose publicly more information about loan portfolios.

Japanese steal the corporate lead

Just in case you had not caught up with the cumulative effects of economic changes over the past few years, the Geneva-based Capital International has come up with a startling statistical analysis that shows just how far Britain and Europe as a whole have fallen back in the race of the corporate international giants.

We have long become accustomed to US dominance in the world big company league. But the latest Capital International table of the 96 companies outside North America with stock market values above \$2 billion (£1.6 billion) shows that Japan is as dominant over Europe as the United States is over the rest of the world.

Japanese companies account for 55 of the list and are particularly dominant among the biggest companies of all. Eight of the top 10 are centred in Japan with Toyota at the top at \$13.7 billion just a fortnight ago.

Japanese banks account for five of the top 10 places, thanks in part to big price rises as the possible benefits of Japan's financial liberalization dawned on investors in Tokyo and around the world.

Royal Dutch Petroleum and BP make up the top 10 with Shell at eleventh and GEC in thirteenth place. So Britain is by no means out of it. But if the linked companies that form the Japanese *shogun* like Mitsubishi and Mitsu are lumped together instead of being counted as separate quoted companies, then Japanese groupings would dominate the top of the league even further at some expense to their representation lower down.

Distribution of Companies worth more than \$2 billion*

	Number of companies	as % of total stock market capitalization
Japan	55	45.5
Australia	2	10.8
Hongkong	1	11.0
Singapore	1	7.6
Total Pacific region	59	39.9
United Kingdom	15	32.1
Germany	8	28.8
Switzerland	6	27.7
Netherlands	3	22.0
France	1	6.2
Sweden	1	9.7
Total Europe	34	33.5
United States	161	55.1
Canada	9	27.3
South Africa	3	15.5
World	266	46.5

*Stock market values on October 29, 1984
Source: Capital International Perspective

Such a perspective is a useful antidote to our historical predisposition to think of our traditional big companies as giants prancing on the world stage. Few are. And as it is the dollar rather than other currencies that have moved out of line in the past year, foreign exchange accidents can hardly explain away the dramatically changing picture.

The most apparently surprising feature of the analysis is that, in stock market terms at least, American industry shows up as more concentrated than most of the rest of the world, with Japan's industrial muscle also more concentrated than Britain's. This is partly because several of the giants of British (not to mention French) industry are in the hands of the state, while in Germany the stock market also plays far less of a role in the economy.

Utilities tend to be big companies everywhere. When British Telecom, followed perhaps by British Gas and others, are floated on the Stock Exchange, the picture will change at the margin. But Europe will remain far behind among the private giants of world class.

Howard Doris plans to create 1,000 jobs with new yard

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The rig builder Howard Doris is planning a new yard to construct rigs and platforms for the offshore industry, which will create 1,000 jobs.

The company, which aims to take advantage of the recent surge in gas exploration in the southern sector of the North Sea, has looked at three sites on the East coast.

One, on the Medway, near Chatham Docks, is owned by John Howard, the civil engineering company which owns 25 per cent of Howard Doris.

The scheme has been agreed in principle by Howard Doris shareholders. They are CG Doris of France, which owns half the company but is about to reduce its holding to nearer 25 per cent, John Howard and the Fairclough Construction Group, which owns the remaining 25 per cent.

A final decision on the yard is

likely before Christmas to help the company win orders for equipment for new natural gas fields about to be brought into production off the coast of Norfolk.

Howard Doris has submitted bids for the work, based on its being carried out at its yard in Loch Kishorn in the North-west of Scotland, but it has qualified them with reductions in price which will become available if it sets up the new yard.

The Loch Kishorn yard, like the yard at Methil, in Fife, which is 25 per cent owned by Howard Doris, is equipped to build the massive steel and concrete structures normally associated with the oil fields in the northern sector of the North Sea. The proposed new yard would be able to build smaller steel structures needed for the southern gas fields more economically.

Mr Albert Granville, chairman of Howard Doris, said yesterday that feed-back from the oil companies involved had led his company to investigate the possibility of opening a new yard on the east coast. However, taking over an existing ship building or ship repair yard from the nationalized British Shipbuilders has been ruled out.

He said that his company's experience in working at the former Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde, where it now operates as consultants to the new owners, Trafalgar House, had led it to look at areas on the east coast, away from existing shipyards.

Mr Granville said: "Simply by changing the sign over a shipyard gate from 'shipyard' to 'offshore yard' does not work. We have no objection to strong trade unions as long as we have strong management and nego-

tiated agreements which are accepted."

Any new yard set up on the East coast by Howard Doris would also be well placed to take advantage of an expansion of gas exploration in the Dutch sector of the North Sea.

For that reason, Howard Doris has no plans to join such organizations as BRIT (British Indigenous Technology Group) which is now attempting to bring more work from the North Sea oil industry to wholly-owned British companies.

BRIT's director, Mr Christopher Ryan said in Dublin last night that British industry has missed the first opportunities presented by the discovery of North Sea oil, but were now better placed to take advantage of new opportunities and to win export orders.

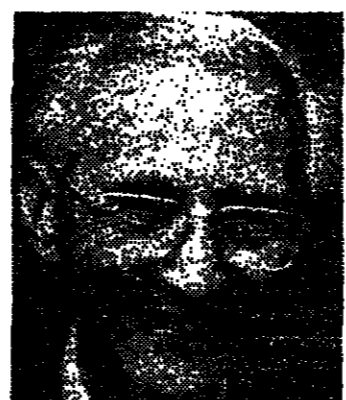
China may settle old bond debts

By Michael Prest

Long-suffering holders of £61 million of Chinese bonds issued before the 1949 revolution may be the latest beneficiaries of the drive by the People's Republic to open its investment markets to the outside world.

Speaking at the launch of a new guide to business in China, Mr Jing Shaping, executive director of China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and vice-chairman and president of China International Economic Consultants (CIEC), both semi-official bodies, said that the unresolved matter of the bonds issued under the Manchu and Kuomintang governments was hindering China's attempts to raise international loans in London.

Asked whether the question can be settled, Mr Jing said: "I think it should be because we need lots of money to modernize our China and we would like to raise some of it from the



Jing Shaping: full redemption "out of the question"

international capital markets."

Mr Jing said that the CIEC had made proposals about a settlement to the Chinese Government. But he said that a full and straightforward redemption was out of the question.

It is understood that at the end of last year the Foreign and

Commonwealth Office presented the Chinese authorities with a list of outstanding British claims against China. The 31 bond issues were mainly railway loans.

Other markets do not feel the same inhibitions as the City, however. Mr Jing said that China was considering an issue in Hongkong of HK\$200 million (£20 million) in deposit certificates. But the Chinese authorities are believed to be interested in a significant Euromarket credit or bond issue of about \$300 million.

Introducing the guide, which is published simultaneously in English and Chinese editions, Mr Jing said that China wanted to attract direct investment in projects ranging from hotels, and manufacturing machinery, to energy and mining.

*The China Investment Guide 1984/85, by China International Economic Consultants, published by Longman, price £45.

Spending in shops falls by 1.1%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Retail sales dropped last month from the record September level, according to preliminary figures released yesterday. However, the latest industrial production figures, for September, showed an improvement on August.

Retail sales volume fell 1.1 per cent last month although the index of 113.2 (1980 = 100) was higher than the third quarter average of 112.4.

The October figure does not suggest that the strength of spending is abating. There were special factors in September's record sales figure, including the onset of cooler weather and delayed spending from August because of the mortgage rate rise.

Sales are said to have returned to more normal levels last month. In the July-October period, sales volume was 1.5 per cent up on the previous three months.

The average value of sales last month was 7 per cent up on October last year.

Industrial production continues to be heavily affected by the miners' strike, but the effects do not appear to be getting worse.

In September, the index of output of the production industries rose by 1.3 per cent, although the latest three months, July-September, showed output 0.8 per cent down on the previous three months.

Output of North Sea oil was unseasonably low in September and the underlying trend from the industrial output figures is flat, even after stripping out the effects of the miners' strike, said to be reducing output by about 3.5 per cent.

Manufacturing output, in contrast, is rising steadily, although at a slower pace than last year.

Court lifts injunction on Statham Duff Stoop

By Our City Staff

Atlanta Investment Trust has lost its battle to stop the stockbroker Statham Duff Stoop acting for Grovebell in its takeover bid for the investment trust. A high court yesterday discharged the injunction obtained by Atlanta on October 24 and ordered Atlanta to pay Statham's legal costs.

Atlanta objected to Statham being brokers to both sides, but Statham denied it was broker to Atlanta.

Grovebell shares gained 7½p to 14½p and Atlanta lost 3p to

125p, still ahead of Grovebell's share offer worth 121½p but below the cash offer of 127½p.

However, Atlanta feels fairly confident about seeing off the bid, because a near 20 per cent stake held by Morgan Credit, which was expected to vote for the bid, has changed hands and is now with institutions friendly to Atlanta.

Mr John Bishop, the Grovebell director sharply criticized in a Department of Trade report in 1978, has denied weekend reports that he is about to part company with Grovebell.

Building society movement swept by merger talk

By Richard Thomson

The building society movement was awash yesterday with rumours of merger talks following the announcement of merger plans between the Alliance and Leicester societies.

The Nottingham - with assets of more than £200m - is believed to be looking for a larger partner. It is thought to have approached most of the "top 10" societies. Though small, the Nottingham is among the most innovative, with its high technology "Home-link" banking service.

Mr Stewart Brandreth, deputy general manager of the Nottingham, denied yesterday that the society was actively looking for a merger at present. He said: "We are more interested in a 'federation' with another society, linking-up in specific areas of our operations, such as advertising."

Meanwhile, the Alliance denied rumours that the Britannia was involved in its current deal with the Leicester.

Recent talks between the Cheltenham & Gloucester and the Alliance came to nothing.

Canada to relax investment rules

By John Lawless

Canada's new Government is to reform its foreign investment policy which, for more than a decade, has been among the most restrictive in the Western world.

On his first visit overseas as Minister for International Trade, Mr James Kelleher drew an enthusiastic welcome from businessmen and bankers in London yesterday when he declared: "Canada is now open for business."

The new Conservative administration, he stressed, is to

throw the old-fashioned protectionist attitudes - inspired largely by fears that corporate finance from the United States would swamp Canadian industry - out the window.

He underlined the policies now being formulated in Ottawa by saying that in two weeks, amendments would be published governing the operations of the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA). This is disliked by foreign businessmen. The new government will also try to allay fears among

overseas companies operating in the energy sector that any productive investments could, at some future date, be claimed back from them.

Mr Kelleher said: "My government intends to adopt a more positive stance toward foreign investment."

He added: "FIRA will be renamed 'Investment Canada' and will be given a new assignment: to seek, encourage and expedite appropriate foreign investment."

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$345.80 pm \$345.00 close \$345.50 - 347 (£273.25 - 273.75)
New York (latest): \$346.85
Kruggerand (per coin): \$356.50 - 358 (£281.25 - 282.25)
Sovereigns (new): \$81 - 82 (£61.75)
Excludes VAT

CURRENCIES

STERLING
Index 76.5 up 0.2 (range 76.5-76.2)
\$1.2675 up 50pts
DM 3.7375 up 0.0125
FF 11.4850 up 0.0650
Yen 305.25 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 138.4 up 0.1
DM 2.9450 up 0.0030

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2670
Dollar DM 2.9470
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.597496
SDR £0.800748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10½-10¾
3 month interbank 10-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9½-9¾
3 month DM 5½-5¾
3 month FF 11¼-11½
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.00-11.75
Fed funds N/A
Treasury long bond 108½%-109½%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period Oct 3 to Nov 6 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New stake at Yelverton

For the third time in a month, a near 20 per cent stake in Yelverton, the US M-listed investment group has changed hands.

The new buyer is Clabir International, an American investment company.

● LUCAS, the maker of electrical components for the vehicle and aerospace industries, saw pre-tax profits for the year to the end of July jump from £2.1m to £32.6m. The final dividend was held at 6p net. *Tempos, page 21*

● AMERSHAM International is to pay an interim dividend of 2.2p (1.9p) after profits for the six months to September 30 rose by 24 per cent to £8 million. *Tempos, page 21*

● FERGUSON Industrial Holdings is to pay an unchanged interim dividend of 2.5p, after profits for the six months to August 31 rose fractionally to £2.86 million. *Tempos, page 21*

UK racing cars find winning formula

By John Lawless

When Mario Andretti, the American racing driver, took second place in a race at the Caesar's Palace circuit in Las Vegas on Sunday, solving Britain's problem was the last thing on his mind.

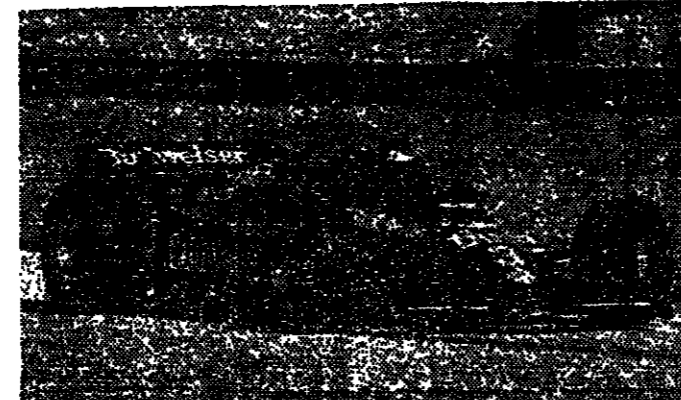
But that is what he has helped to do this year. Employment at the Lola car factory in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, where his 200-mph plus machines are made, has been roaring.

Britain is now the top manufacturer for Indianapolis 500-type cars.

For Lola, the off-the-track race with its British rival, March, has been for export sales to the US. Mr Mike Blanchett, Lola sales manager, said yesterday: "We have taken 15 firm orders for cars, which is probably going to go to 20."

"We are taking on people to cope with expansion, and employment has gone from about 30 people last year to 51," he said.

British racing cars are likely to take up to 90 per cent of sales



On the right track: exports are booming for British-built Lolas.

for an 18-race "Indy" series next year.

But in manufacturing terms, it is an Oxford versus Cambridge affair. March, which took the bulk of sales in the past two years, is based at Bicester in Oxfordshire. Lola sold only five cars last year in the US, but it expects to obtain 30 to 40 per cent of the market now.

Although Mr Andretti failed

said: "We have always had a strong market in the US. But in recent years, it had dropped away a bit. Because of the recession, our market for sports racing cars had virtually disappeared."

Lola gambled £250,000 on designing and building a new car, which is being sold as the T900. The wins this year - six by Andretti and three by his co-driver, Mr Danny Sullivan, in a Lola team co-owned in the US by the actor Paul Newman - mean that it is the first British manufacturer to win the Car/PPG Indy World Series since McLaren in 1977.

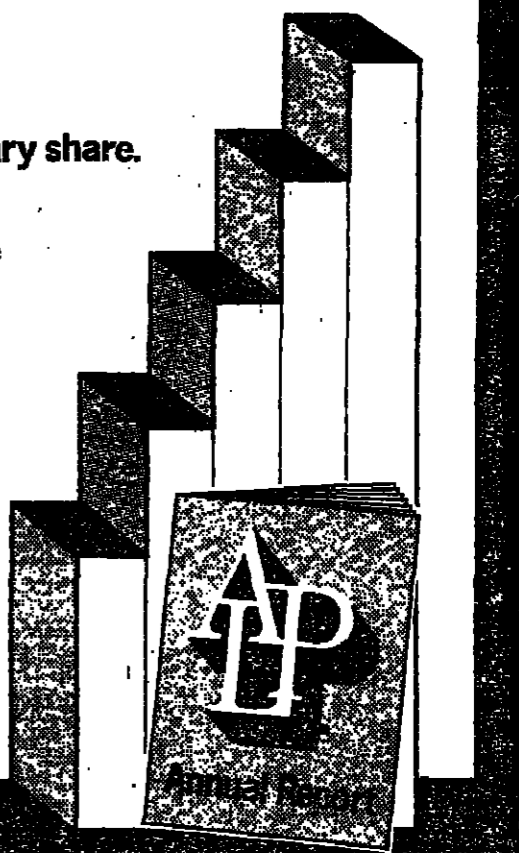
Its orders next year are expected to be worth £2.5 million, which - with other car sales - will be sufficient to double its annual turnover to about £3 million.

But Lola is planning a follow-up gamble. "Lola Cars' next venture is to produce a design for the new F3000 category, which replaces F2 as Europe's premier class of single-seat racing," he said.

Andretti's plans, page 31

Allied London Properties growing in every way

- * Another record year
- * £2.83 million profit. Up 16.5%
- * 1.7p dividend per ordinary share. Increase of 27.5%
- * Property portfolio value reached £71.1 million - increase of £8.9 million
- * Net asset value per share now 152p
- * Sterling Homes buoyant
- * Confident of achievements continuing during the current year



Allied London Properties Plc

Allied House 26 Manchester Square London W1M 6EU

Another new peak

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£2,000
Claims required for
+29 points
claimants should ring 0254-532

BRITISH FUNDS

130	Allied Irish	130	76	9.0	8.9	45
257	Amesbury (Henry)	306	44	28.0	7.7	
10%	Bank of America	215	60			
257	Bank of Montreal	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of New York	215	60			
10%	Bank Leont Ltd	215	60	29.7	4.8	
10%	Bank of Scotland	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of Spain	215	60	29.7	4.8	
10%	Bank of the West	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of the South	215	60	29.7	4.8	
10%	Bank of the North	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of the East	215	60	29.7	4.8	
10%	Bank of the Middle	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of the West	215	60	29.7	4.8	
10%	Bank of the South	215	60	17.0	8.1	
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10%	Bank of the North	215	60	17.0	8.1	
10%	Bank of the East	215	60	29.7	4.8	

[illegible]

1	St. Louis Cardinals	100	+1	5.0	3.8	12.7
2	San Francisco Giants	99	+1	4.5	3.5	12.5
3	Boston Red Sox	98	+2	4.5	3.5	12.5
4	Philadelphia Phillies	97	+3	4.5	3.5	12.5
5	Los Angeles Dodgers	96	+4	4.0	3.4	12.4
6	San Diego Padres	95	+5	4.0	3.4	12.4
7	San Francisco Giants	94	+6	3.5	3.0	12.3
8	Los Angeles Dodgers	93	+7	3.5	3.0	12.3
9	San Diego Padres	92	+8	3.0	2.5	12.2
10	San Francisco Giants	91	+9	3.0	2.5	12.2
11	Los Angeles Dodgers	90	+10	2.5	2.0	12.1
12	San Diego Padres	89	+11	2.5	2.0	12.1
13	San Francisco Giants	88	+12	2.0	1.5	12.0
14	Los Angeles Dodgers	87	+13	2.0	1.5	12.0
15	San Diego Padres	86	+14	1.5	1.0	11.9
16	San Francisco Giants	85	+15	1.5	1.0	11.9
17	Los Angeles Dodgers	84	+16	1.0	0.5	11.8
18	San Diego Padres	83	+17	1.0	0.5	11.8
19	San Francisco Giants	82	+18	0.5	0.0	11.7
20	Los Angeles Dodgers	81	+19	0.5	0.0	11.7
21	San Diego Padres	80	+20	0.0	0.0	11.6
22	San Francisco Giants	79	+21	0.0	0.0	11.6
23	Los Angeles Dodgers	78	+22	0.0	0.0	11.6
24	San Diego Padres	77	+23	0.0	0.0	11.6
25	San Francisco Giants	76	+24	0.0	0.0	11.6
26	Los Angeles Dodgers	75	+25	0.0	0.0	11.6
27	San Diego Padres	74	+26	0.0	0.0	11.6
28	San Francisco Giants	73	+27	0.0	0.0	11.6
29	Los Angeles Dodgers	72	+28	0.0	0.0	11.6
30	San Diego Padres	71	+29	0.0	0.0	11.6
31	San Francisco Giants	70	+30	0.0	0.0	11.6
32	Los Angeles Dodgers	69	+31	0.0	0.0	11.6
33	San Diego Padres	68	+32	0.0	0.0	11.6
34	San Francisco Giants	67	+33	0.0	0.0	11.6
35	Los Angeles Dodgers	66	+34	0.0	0.0	11.6
36	San Diego Padres	65	+35	0.0	0.0	11.6
37	San Francisco Giants	64	+36	0.0	0.0	11.6
38	Los Angeles Dodgers	63	+37	0.0	0.0	11.6
39	San Diego Padres	62	+38	0.0	0.0	11.6
40	San Francisco Giants	61	+39	0.0	0.0	11.6
41	Los Angeles Dodgers	60	+40	0.0	0.0	11.6
42	San Diego Padres	59	+41	0.0	0.0	11.6
43	San Francisco Giants	58	+42	0.0	0.0	11.6
44	Los Angeles Dodgers	57	+43	0.0	0.0	11.6
45	San Diego Padres	56	+44	0.0	0.0	11.6
46	San Francisco Giants	55	+45	0.0	0.0	11.6
47	Los Angeles Dodgers	54	+46	0.0	0.0	11.6
48	San Diego Padres	53	+47	0.0	0.0	11.6
49	San Francisco Giants	52	+48	0.0	0.0	11.6
50	Los Angeles Dodgers	51	+49	0.0	0.0	11.6
51	San Diego Padres	50	+50	0.0	0.0	11.6
52	San Francisco Giants	49	+51	0.0	0.0	11.6
53	Los Angeles Dodgers	48	+52	0.0	0.0	11.6
54	San Diego Padres	47	+53	0.0	0.0	11.6
55	San Francisco Giants	46	+54	0.0	0.0	11.6
56	Los Angeles Dodgers	45	+55	0.0	0.0	11.6
57	San Diego Padres	44	+56	0.0	0.0	11.6
58	San Francisco Giants	43	+57	0.0	0.0	11.6
59	Los Angeles Dodgers	42	+58	0.0	0.0	11.6
60	San Diego Padres	41	+59	0.0	0.0	11.6
61	San Francisco Giants	40	+60	0.0	0.0	11.6
62	Los Angeles Dodgers	39	+61	0.0	0.0	11.6
63	San Diego Padres	38	+62	0.0	0.0	11.6
64	San Francisco Giants	37	+63	0.0	0.0	11.6
65	Los Angeles Dodgers	36	+64	0.0	0.0	11.6
66	San Diego Padres	35	+65	0.0	0.0	11.6
67	San Francisco Giants	34	+66	0.0	0.0	11.6
68	Los Angeles Dodgers	33	+67	0.0	0.0	11.6
69	San Diego Padres	32	+68	0.0	0.0	11.6
70	San Francisco Giants	31	+69	0.0	0.0	11.6

36	State Policy	200	+	2.8	4.8	9.6
37	Sundstrand	92
38	Swedish	100
39	Swedish	100
40	Swedish	100
41	Swedish	100
42	Swedish	100
43	Swedish	100
44	Swedish	100
45	Swedish	100
46	Swedish	100
47	Swedish	100
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94	Swedish	100
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97	Swedish	100
98	Swedish	100
99	Swedish	100
100	Swedish	100

62	Newsday	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
63	Newsday	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
64	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
65	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
66	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
67	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
68	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
69	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
70	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
71	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
72	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
73	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
74	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
75	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
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84	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
85	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
86	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
87	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
88	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
89	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
90	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
91	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
92	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
93	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
94	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
95	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
96	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
97	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
98	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
99	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5
100	Lat	109	0.3	0.8	3.5

43	Small (25) Thomas	75	..	2.5	7.1	5.0
44	Small (25) Thomas	75
45	Small (25) Thomas	75
46	Small (25) Thomas	75
47	Small (25) Thomas	75
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95	Small (25) Thomas	75
96	Small (25) Thomas	75
97	Small (25) Thomas	75
98	Small (25) Thomas	75
99	Small (25) Thomas	75
100	Small (25) Thomas	75

© Ex dividend, a Ex all, b Forecast dividend, c Corrected price, d Interest payment passed, e Price of surplus stock, f Dividend, and until realize a special dividend, h and re company, i Premium for stock, j Forecast earnings, k E capital contribution, l Ex rights, m Ex stock or share sold, n Tax free, o Price adjusted for late dealings, ... No commission

مركز امن الاصل

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Chancellor helps shares to a record

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares climbed impressively to a new peak yesterday as the market registered satisfaction with the Chancellor's autumn statement. The weakening miners' strike, hopes of interest rate cuts within the next two weeks and the surprisingly good Lucas Industries figures also contributed to getting the British Telecom account off to a flying start.

At the close the FT-SE share index, based on 100 stocks, was riding at a record closing high of 1,175.1 points, up 10.9 points. Earlier it has been even higher - at 1,176.1 points.

The more narrow but still widely quoted FT 30 share index jumped 14.6 points to 914.7 points, just 8.2 points from its record high achieved in May.

The BT flotation, the biggest ever, is expected to be an

unqualified success with private investors scrambling for the stock. As a result institutional investors are likely to have cash to spare after their applications are treated. Hence the rush for other stocks as fund managers seek a home for cash hitherto earmarked for BT.

Government stocks joined in the fun. They achieved gains stretching to almost a point, with a late flurry helping sentiment. The Government broker sold more of the Exchequer 9 3/4 per cent tap at £20 1/4.

Among leaders Imperial Chemical Industries had a

rather subdued day, gaining only 2p to 674p. Lucas was the star, jumping 28p to 257p. Hanson Trust was up 8p to 266p.

Suggestions that a deal could soon be announced which would resolve the Savoy Hotel takeover deadlock lifted Savoy "A" shares 15p to a 350p peak. The powerful, high voting "B" shares were unchanged at 88s. Trusthouse Forte gained 5p to 135p.

DRG Group, the old Dickinson Robinson packaging outfit, improved another 1p to 157p following last week's talk with analysts. But the share price is still well down from recent high levels, achieved on the back of market talk of a takeover at the Bristol-based company.

Polly Peck showed a 15p gain to 254p as City men look forward to the next round of trading news which is due soon.

Shares of the Tesco supermarket chain jumped 4p to a 214p peak yesterday. The company's interim figures are due tomorrow. The market expects about £30 million profit against £25 million.

Costain Group, which sold off its 48.6 per cent holding in Canada-based Costain Limited for £23.6 million last week, rose 6p to 346p, and fellow construction group John Laing went 9p better to 211p as the sector took pleasure in thoughts of more interest rate cuts to come.

Buying support emerged for chemical companies, with Laporte Industries leading the way after favourable comment on the group's move into specialist products. BOC Group was also moving upward, gaining 6p to 274p.

Yorkshire Chemical, where there has been a change of chairman this month and where

market speculators expect to see some bid action, picked up 1p to 56p. There were gains of a few pence for Brest Chemicals and Calite Group.

On the insurance pitches, life assurance shares glowed with pleasure when the analysts found nothing to harm the sector in the Autumn statement.

Juliana's Holdings, the disco group, has taken a small shareholding - a little under 2 per cent - in Kunick Holdings, the leisure group run by Sir Fred Pontin and Mr Don Robinson. The share buy could be the prelude to a joint venture over a disco at York. Shares of Kunick, which has three discos, are now traded under the special dealing facility at about 30p. The company plans a full or USM quote.

After the withdrawal of life assurance premium tax relief in Budget, investors were fearful of more damage to the industry's tax advantages.

There were gains of as much as 15p at one stage, but prices then boiled over to show rises such as 3p to 193p for Equity & Law, 8p to 486p for Legal & General and 7p to 473p for Prudential Corporation.

Composite insurers were generally firmer ahead of this week's bout of trading news, although General Accident, Royal Insurance and Sun Alliance showed losses of a few pence as they went ex-dividend.

On the USM lists, Monument Oil & Gas, the relic of Minister Assets, traded at 30p, a few pence better than some market men expected. Minister's insurance businesses were sold to GAN, the French group, last week for 153p a share, leaving

the oil interests to be floated on the USM under the Monument name.

Newcomer Instem continued to forge ahead, rising another 10p to 190p yesterday. This computer electronics company joined the USM last week at a 145p placing price.

Dobson Park Industries holds a 38 per cent stake in Instem, and is benefiting from the success of its associate. Dobson shares picked up another 3p to 77p, adding to pennies gained last week. Mining engineer Dobson is also getting kinder looks from investors as more miners return to work. The group reports full year profits early next month.

Other industrial and electronics shares gained from the improved profits from Lucas Industries. Smiths Industries, who report annual results tomorrow, rose 10p to 649p. City analysts expect profits of about £35 million against £26.8 million last time.

A E Group followed the trend for motor components makers, accelerating 4p higher to 103p.

Lep Group, continued its run up ahead of half year results, due on Thursday, rising 6p to a new high of 171p for this year.

Among packaging companies, Metal Box is also enjoying some prerequisites excitement.

The group reports half year figures later this month and the shares went 12p higher to 358p.

Brakat Group, the micros and software seller, continues its strong run after beating earnings forecasts earlier this month. Brakat joined the USM back in May and told investors to expect profits of not less than £625,000 and net dividends of 0.375p a share. In the event, the company made £726,000,

against £162,000 the year before, and paid out 0.75p.

Invent Energy gained another 10p to 443p, still on market enthusiasm for the group's oil interests in the Paris Basin. The market saw both a good drilling report and an upgrading of reserves estimates last week.

Atlantic Resources recouped 4p to 60p, recovering from news on Friday of Tuskar Resources' dry well in the Celtic Sea. Tuskar went 3p higher to 30p yesterday, wiping out last week's loss.

Sun Oil, another favourite explorer among oil share speculators, got a 20p boost to 160p as market men became hopeful of news from the survey and drilling front.

Equipu, the office equipment group, fell 8p to 165p. The company is raising £1.5 million through a one for four rights

issue at 143p. The cash is, in part, needed to fund the takeover of Purdie and Kirkpatrick, an office equipment group operating mainly in Scotland.

P and K achieved profits of £216,000 in its last financial year. Equipu, which is forecasting half year profits of £550,000 (£364,000), is paying £1.85 million for P and K - £300,000 cash and the rest in shares. The company has also in recent months put through a number of deals costing about £450,000.

Equipu is keen to grow into a national operation largely through take overs of local groups.

Another first for British Telecom. As before the largest ever share flotation, BT shares will be accorded the distinction of being traded by all eight industrial jobbers when dealings start in the next few weeks.

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Equipu is keen to grow into a national operation largely through take overs of local groups.

TEMPUS

Soaring Lucas still faces an uphill struggle

Lucas showed the pack a clean pair of heels by jumping from 229p to 257p as the implications of its remarkable £30m profits turnaround to pretax profits of £32.6m sank in.

On closer inspection, however, the measure of the task still before Lucas is enough to daunt a financial Hercules. Turnover rose 15 per cent to £1.397m, and of that the key automotive sector contributed three-quarters. It swung from a loss of £17.2m last year to a pretax profit of £10.3m in 1983-84.

But within that business the British automotive operations lost £12.4m on sales of £582m, after allowing for reorganization, redundancy and closure costs of £11.3m. While it is true that an operating profit of £2.8m was made on British automotive sales in the second half, the first such profit since 1980, it is clear that the £87m spent on redundancy and closures in the past five years has still to produce commensurate results.

The magnitude of the problem is demonstrated by the continuing dullness of the British car market, especially the after market. Where conditions have been more propitious, Lucas has prospered. Sales in the aerospace sector, the second biggest for Lucas, rose from £253m to £269m, while pretax profits added £1.2m to £16.7m. Over the next couple of years the Airbus and commuter aircraft should increase the importance of aerospace contribution.

Industries likewise performed comfortably, raising pretax profits from £3.9m to £5.4m on sales up £14.6m to £126m. But what is noticeable throughout the company is its relative success in overseas markets: subsidiaries abroad provided no less than £26.3m of pretax profits.

With its return on capital at 6.8 per cent Lucas is still struggling, even though shareholders, whose dividend is maintained at 12.4p gross, will be relieved that it was not paid out of reserves.

Amersham Int

Does the market, collectively, know rather more about the quality of Amersham International's research effort than any one individual? This could be one explanation for yesterday's 25p leap in the share

price to 313p, after steady, rather than explosive, growth at the interim stage.

Pretax profits advanced by 24 per cent to £8 million on sales ahead by a similar percentage points of both sales and profits gains. Further progress is expected in the second half.

Nevertheless, the imposts on gross profits advanced by far higher percentages, raising additional questions about the quality of group earnings.

The interest bill was ahead by 84 per cent to £675,000, while the tax bill jumped by 41 per cent. As a result, earnings advanced by 18 per cent.

But the group sounds far more positive about the impact of its research and development spending into non-radioactive diagnostic products. About 10 per cent group sales - perhaps £10 million a year - is earmarked for R and D expenditure, of which about £5 million is allocated to the non-radioactive side. Amersham considers the market for its products is worth nearly £800 million.

Does Amersham, therefore, have the equivalent of Glaxo's Zantac hidden away in its laboratories? Or more prosaically, is a smart predator building up a stake ahead of 1988, when the Government might be tempted to sell its golden share?

Ferguson

Ferguson Industrial Holdings is a brightly managed building conglomerate. Sadly, cracks are appearing in the attractive image.

Part of the rot set in yesterday. Trading profits were broadly unchanged at £3.2 million, and brokers' hopes of a £1 million advance in full-year profits to £7.5 million were dashed.

Former money-spinning divisions, like Building Supplies and Construction, account for the bad news. In Building Supplies, the regional economic slowdown stemming from the miners' strike has virtually provoked violence in builders' yards, as groups struggle for market share. Bad debts have risen, and may keep rising, since the peak of the building cycle is over.

Despite soothing noises about the third quarter, the

Ferguson board piled on the agony by announcing an unchanged interim dividend at 2.5p. Even though interim interest payable halved to £146,000, the market took its cue from the statement and the dividend - the shares fell nearly 30p yesterday to 148p.

But the board looks set to compound the situation still further. While openly admitting to seeking a deal - and plainly needing one, given the Goliaths in the building supplies sector, and the Government's tight fiscal policy - Ferguson now plans to float off its highly successful printing and packaging side, where interim profits advanced by 12 per cent.

This looks like folly. Ferguson would be left with a cash injection of about £10 million, and a rumour of cyclical interests. Takeover target is the normal market term for this.

Instead, Ferguson should try to reverse itself entirely into an expansionist pater and packaging group, intending subsequently to engineer a separate float for the building interests.

These might, then have the supporting muscle of a larger company to pull off larger deals. His Bunzl completed its British acquisition programme?

Gilts

Gilts were in no mood yesterday to believe wild rumours about alleged plans by the Inland Revenue to impose fiscal neutrality on pension funds and life companies. Longs, where most of the carnage would take place, advanced by 1/2 point, and the Government Broker supplied yet more of his new tap. Exchequer 9 3/4 per cent 1998, at 96 1/2, where he was both on and off.

The Government Broker has been very successful in selling the tap ahead of the British Telecom flotation. Last week, he dealt at 96 1/2, and then 96 1/2 each time appearing briefly to trade, before raising his price again. Some claim that his tactics amount to teasing the market higher in progressive steps. Others suggest that very little of the tap now remains, hence leaving the market more or less at the authorities' mercy.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES			
Rubber in 5's per ton (Coffee, cocoa, sugar in 5's per metric ton; Cassia in 100 per metric ton)			
RUBBER			
Dec	645.00		
Jan	645.00		
Feb	645.00		
Mar	645.00		
Apr	645.00		
May	645.00		
Jun	645.00		
Jul	645.00		
Aug	645.00		
SUGAR			
Dec	137.50-139.00		
Jan	137.50-139.00		
Feb	137.50-139.00		
Mar	137.50-139.00		
Apr	137.50-139.00		
May	137.50-139.00		
Jun	137.50-139.00		
Jul	137.50-139.00		
Aug	137.50-139.00		
COCOA			
Nov	2320.50		
Dec	2320.50		
Jan	2320.50		
Feb	2320.50		
Mar	2320.50		
Apr	2320.50		
May	2320.50		
Jun	2320.50		
Jul	2320.50		
Aug	2320.50		
COFFEE			
Nov	2680.00		
Dec	2680.00		
Jan	2680.00		
Feb	2680.00		
Mar	2680.00		
Apr	2680.00		
May	2680.00		
Jun	2680.00		
Jul	2680.00		
Aug	2680.00		

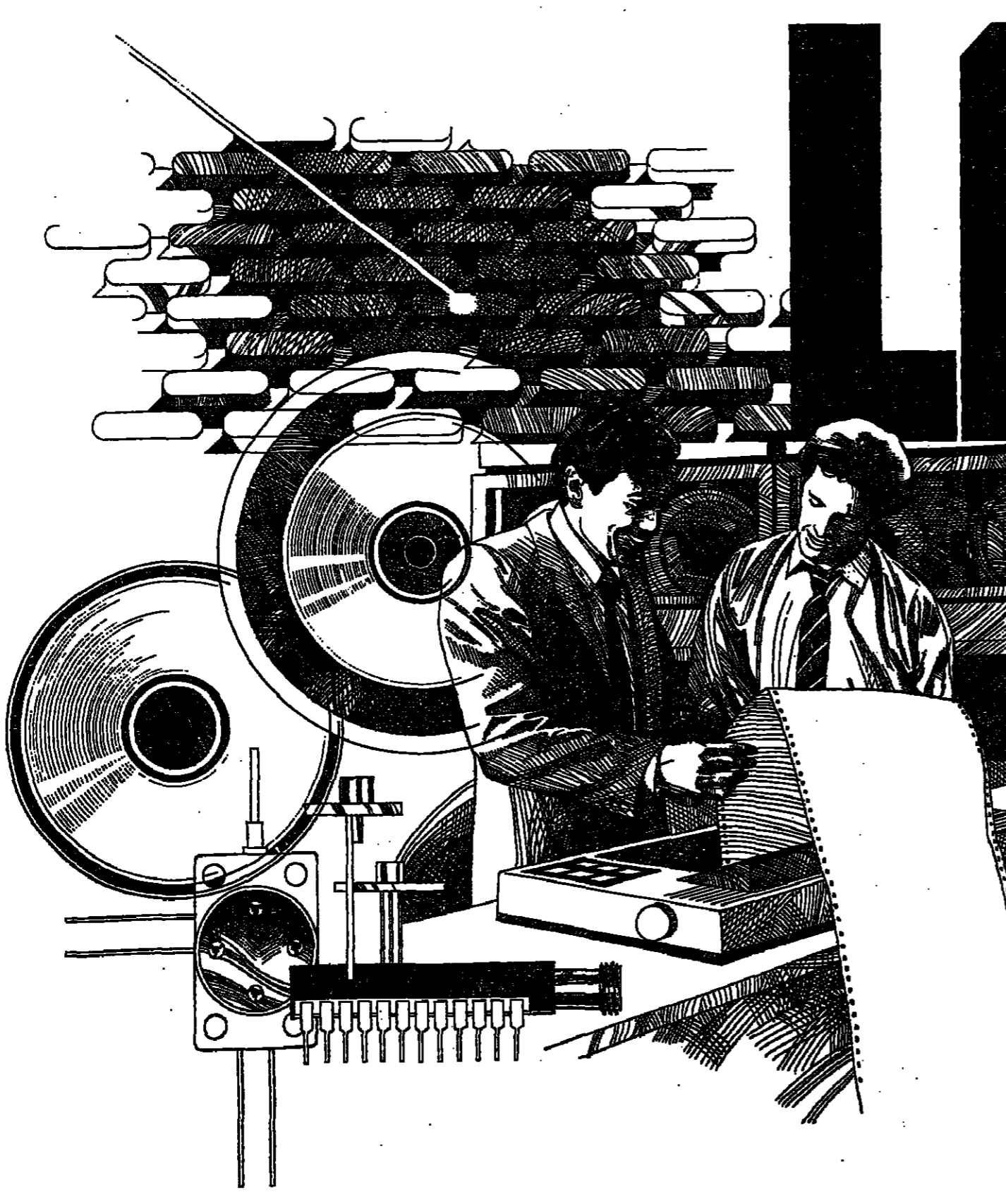
COMMODITIES			
LEAD			
Dec	2180-2184		
Jan	2180-2184		
Feb	2180-2184		
Mar	2180-2184		
Apr	2180-2184		
May	2180-2184		
Jun	2180-2184		
Jul	2180-2184		
Aug	2180-2184		
SEPTEMBER			
Dec	2180-2184		
Jan	2180-2184		
Feb	2180-2184		
Mar	2180-2184		
Apr	2180-2184		
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Jun	2180-2184		
Jul	2180-2184		
Aug	2180-2184		
SEPTEMBER			
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Feb	2180-2184		
Mar	2180-2184		
Apr	2180-2184		
May	2180-2184		
Jun	2180-2184		
Jul	2180-2184		
Aug	2180-2184		

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
Official prices			
Official futures figures			
Prices in pounds per metric ton			
Silver in prices per 100 ounce			
Rough White & Co. Ltd. report			
COPPER HIGH GRADE			
Dec	1083-1084		
Jan	1083-1084		
Feb	1083-1084		
Mar	1083-1084		
Apr	1083-1084		
May	1083-1084		
Jun	1083-1084		
Jul	1083-1084		
Aug	1083-1084		
SEPTEMBER			
Dec	1083-1084		
Jan	1083-1084		
Feb	1083-1084		
Mar	1083-1084		
Apr	1083-1084		
May	1083-1084		
Jun	1083-1084		
Jul	1083-1084		
Aug	1083-1084		

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET			
In US\$ per oz.			
Dec	348 10-348 30		
Jan	348 10-348 30		
Feb	348 10-348 30		
Mar	348 10-348 30		
Apr	348 10-348 30		
May	348 10-348 30		
Jun	348 10-348 30		
Jul	348 10-348 30		
Aug	348 10-348 30		
SEPTEMBER			
Dec	348 10-348 30		
Jan	348 10-348 30		
Feb	348 10-348 30		
Mar	348 10-348 30		
Apr	348 10-348 30		
May	348 10-348 30		
Jun	348 10-348 30		
Jul	348 10-348 30		
Aug	348 10-348 30		

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL			
Rothschild & Co. Ltd. report			
Dec	348 10-348 30		
Jan	348 10-348 30		
Feb	348 10-348 30		
Mar	348 10-348 30		
Apr	348 10-348 30		
May	348 10-348 30		
Jun	348 10-348 30		
Jul	348 10-348 30		
Aug	348 10-348 30		
SEPTEMBER			
Dec	348 10-348 30		
Jan	348 10-348 30		
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Mar	348 10-348 30		
Apr	348 10-348 30		
May	348 10-348 30		
Jun	348 10-348 30		
Jul	348 10-348 30		
Aug	348 10-348 30		

WHEAT & BARLEY			
Dec	117 75		
Jan	117 75		
Feb	117 75		
Mar	117 75		
Apr	117 75		
May	117 75		
Jun	117 75		
Jul	117 75		
Aug	117 75		
SEPTEMBER			
Dec	117 75		
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Aug	117 75		



LASER

Almost a quarter of a century ago, Hitachi researchers began exploring how an exciting new form of light could be made to serve business and industry. The complex concept: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. The legacy: "Laser," a beam with the ability to concentrate one million kilowatts of power in a single pulse.

Light that cuts, cures and communicates

Today, the results of Hitachi research are in use all around you. Laser diodes that can send your phone calls and business data across countries through hair-thin optical fibre. Laser memory systems capable of storing up to 40,000 pages of text on a single 12" disk. Laser-beam printers that can turn out a complete business letter in just 5 seconds. Digital-audio pickup devices for utterly distortion-free sound.

Our physicists have made significant improvements in laser technology. They have shrunk the size of the transmitter and increased output, accuracy and control. And they are experimenting with new materials capable of unleashing even greater potential.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with new methods of applying laser technology to products. One of the latest: A unique structure that boosts laser power to the highest level ever obtained by a visible-light semiconductor laser.

These examples demonstrate a few of the ways in which Hitachi is improving upon basic technology. Then using it to create practical tools that meet your needs...and those of professionals in medicine, aerospace, and virtually every other field you can name.

The best of worlds is yet to come

Our vision of the future includes laser telecommunications networks that span the globe. Undersea tunnelling and mining with laser excavating equipment. Satellite relay systems to carry transoceanic laser broadcast signals. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of sensors, robots and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a higher quality of life. Two goals we've pursued for 74 years as part of our commitment to a better world...through electronics.

- * Net assets in the year to 31st August, 1984, increased by £74 million to £910 million.
- * Including the dividend paid in December 1983, the share value expressed in Sterling rose by 10.5% to £14½.
- * Income from dividends and interest totalled fls 107.1 million, compared with fls 103.6 million last year. A dividend of fls 1.60 per share is proposed.
- * The year saw favourable stock market trends in the first four months, followed by strong reactions in May and July, ending with a sharp recovery.
- * No major shifts took place in the spread of the portfolio, though the opportunity to buy into a number of "high-tech" stocks at realistic levels was taken.
- * The dollar hedge has been reduced during the year but still covers the bulk of the U.S. investments.

ROLINCO

The Growth Trust
of the Robeco Group

**To: Rolinco NV, Dept 857, PO Box 973,
3000 AZ Rotterdam, Holland.
Please send me a copy of the ROLINCO
Annual Report for 1983/84.**

Name _____
(CAPITALS PLEASE)
Address _____

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

Market rates day's range		Market rates close		1 month		3 months	
New York	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
London	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Amsterdam	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Frankfurt	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Paris	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Brussels	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Geneva	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Stockholm	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Copenhagen	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Helsinki	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Tallinn	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Riga	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Warsaw	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Prague	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Vienna	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Budapest	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Warsaw	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
London	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Amsterdam	81.20-81.25	81.20	81.20	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12
Frankfurt	81.20-81.25	81.20	81	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12	0.11-0.12

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0496-1.0510	(%) calls, 10 ¹ / ₁₆ -9 ¹ / ₁₆ ; seven days, 9 ¹ / ₁₆ -9 ¹ / ₁₆
Singapore	2.1450-2.1465	one month, 9 ¹ / ₁₆ -9 ¹ / ₁₆ ; three months, 9 ¹ / ₁₆ -9 ¹ / ₁₆
Malaysia	2.3935-2.3950	six months, 9 ¹ / ₁₆ -9 ¹ / ₁₆
Australia	0.8615-0.8625	

OTHER & RATE

Denmark	2,155.20-2,155.50	Australia	1.4656-1.4734
West Germany	2,155.20-2,155.50	Australia	0.4730-0.4780
Switzerland	2,155.20-2,155.50	Belgium	7.7890-7.8000
Netherlands	3,320.0-3,320.0	France	153.10-153.10
Japan	240.50-240.50	Hongkong	9.9000-9.9000
Belgium (Comm)	1.655-1.655	Kuwait	0.3760-0.3800
Hongkong	59.57-59.57	Mexico	3.031-3.040
Spain	7,131.70-7,131.70	Mexico	2.5840-2.5840
Spain	166.60-166.60	New Zealand	2.5840-2.5840
	50.71-50.74	Singapore	2.7160-2.7160
		South Africa	4.4640-4.4640

Rates quoted by Barclays Bank

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Rates Base Rate 10			6 months 10%-10	12 months 10%-10
Discount Mkt Loans			6 months 10%-10	12 months 10%-10
Overnight High 10% Low 9				
Week Finish 10%-10%				
			Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates 1 month 10%-10% 12 months 9%-9% 3 months 9%-9% 18 months 9%-9%	
Forward Treasury Mkt. Rates 1 month 9% 3 months 9% 6 months 9% 9 months 9% 7 days 10% 1 month 9% 1 month 10%			Local Authority Market 1 day 10% 3 months 9% 7 days 10% 6 months 9% 1 month 10%	
Prime Bank Mkt. (D/E) (Under Mkt) 1 month 9% 1 month 10% 1 month 10% 1 month 10% 3 months 9% 3 months 10% 3 months 10% 3 months 10%			Interbank Market 1 month 10% 1 month 10%	
			Overnight open 10% Close 9 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 2 months 10%-10% 3 months 10%-10% 3 months 10%-10%	
Local Authority Bonds 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10% 1 month 10%-10%			First Class Finance House (Mkt. Rate) 3 months 10% 6 months 10%	
			Finance House Base Rate 11	

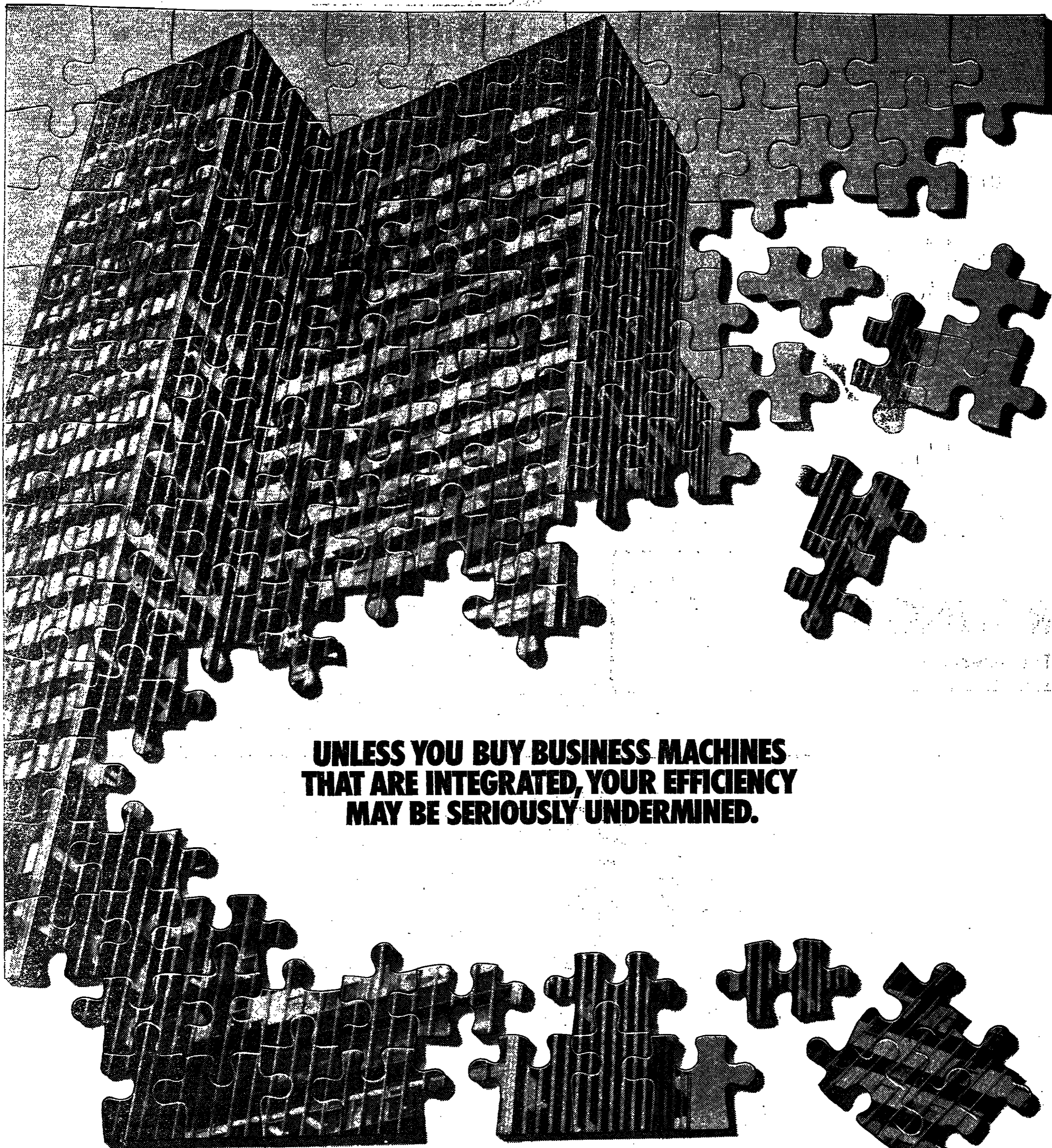
RECENT ISSUES

	Price		Price
Addison Commo 2p Ord (116a)	144-1	Medical Technology 20p Ord (117a)	135
Alidae Holdings 2p Ord (140a)	148	Oldcove Elders 20p Ord	
Appleford & A P 10p Ord (87)	82	Pail Michael L 1st warr 3p Ord (30a)	
Breakpoint 10p Ord (100a)	104	Plasmaic 10p Ord (100a)	
Cambridge Commo 25p Ord (102a)	235-7	Second Markets 25p 5p Ord (101)	117-6
CVI Inc Com Stk 25p Ord (105a)	137-0	Shares Direct 100p 10p Ord (140a)	
Chaco Steel 20p Ord (a)	130-3	Sinea International 20p Ord (125)	
Com Fin Serv 5p Ord (83a)	81-1	T & S Stores 20p Ord (111)	111
Crutem 10p Ord (115a)	115-1	U S Preempton 10p Ord (75a)	82-5
Forquihagen 2p Ord (76a)	99-2	U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110)	125
Galsco 5p Ord (70a)	70	Waters City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	
Harvest Whiting 3p Ord (97a)	92-4		
	224		
	224		

Note: Prices in parentheses are Unlisted Securities

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[illegible][illegible]



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maiding in both operation and maintenance.

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Name: _____

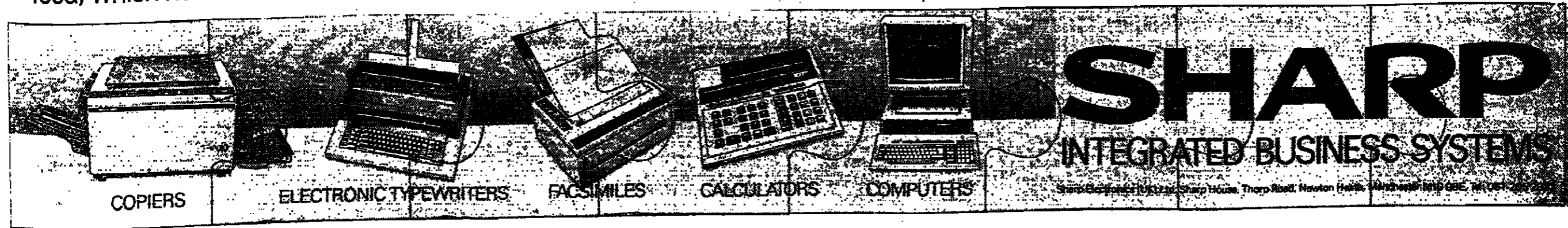
Company: _____

Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No: _____

(TT/COR/1)



City firms to merge on January 1

Edward Moore and Sons and Rowland Neville, the city chartered accountants, will merge on January 1. The new firm will practice as Moores and Rowland.

Edward Moore has 53 partners and 330 staff at its 11 British offices and Rowland Neville has 18 partners and 150 staff in three British offices. The firms have overseas offices in Belgium, Jersey, Switzerland, Hongkong, Singapore and Vanuatu.

The combined billings will be about £19m, of which £8m arises in overseas offices. Edward Moore is a founder member and provides the present chairman.

The senior partner of Moores and Rowland will be Moore's Mr Peter Foss Rowland's Mr John Smethers as deputy senior partner.

Mr Foss said: "Added services to our clients and specialist support to our offices outside London and internationally will be a major benefit from the merger."

Mr Smethers said: "One of the strengths of this merger lies in the common philosophy and approach of the partners to professional practice."

Technology problems hit Bemrose

By Alison Eadie

Continued hiccups in the new technology for the production of cheques mean Bemrose Corporation will only break even this year against pretax profits of £13.2m last time. There is also a question mark over the final dividend, which will depend upon the resolution of the technical problems.

The company said yesterday that the expected profits recovery in the second half, after depressed profits of £261,000 against £1.15m in the first half, would not materialize. The difficulties of laser printing and sophisticated computer techniques in cheque production for Bemrose's two major customers, Barclays and National Westminster banks, have caused loss of volume and increased costs.

Volume has doubled in the last two months and is almost up to expected levels but production costs are still too high, according to Mr David Wigglesworth, the chief executive.

Despite the cheque problems, Bemrose is about to make an acquisition in the US in the specialty advertising market, which the company has identified as a growth area.

Towards unified accountancy

By Ian Griffiths

A merger of bodies dealing with the private and public sectors is desirable as well as feasible

The City gent overheard chatting to a fellow commuter as their train rolled slowly towards Waterloo was clearly confused. "What on earth are a bunch of town hall book keepers merging with a shower of number crunchers for?" he asked. His view of the City norm had apparently suffered a severe setback with the announcement last week that the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) were holding merger talks.

In demonstrating that the man was not an accountant, the commuter's question highlighted one of the problems which has created the need for the merger. The public perception of the two accountancy bodies lags well behind the reality of their members' work. So too, in many respects, does the organization and administration of the two institutes.

While the ICAEW has its roots in auditing, which indeed can involve tasks akin to adding up the numbers in a telephone directory, the bulk of its members are now involved in the wider aspects of commercial life ranging from tax advice to insolvency work.

Similarly, CIPFA was once dominated by local government accountants with stubby pencils and forms in triplicate. Its 1973 charter, however, broadened its role substantially and its members now work in all parts of the public sector.

CIPFA's main problem was that, although its expertise in public sector accounting was unchallenged, its size inhibited its ability to make its voice heard in wider circles. With only 11,000 members and future growth stunted by cuts in public spending it became clear that some action needed to be taken.

The ICAEW, which has nearly 80,000 members, has

achieved a position of authority for its technical expertise and, with its extensive resources, become a powerful and effective lobbying force. In recent years, however, a glaring weakness in its organization became apparent. The institute had little working knowledge of the public sector.

The weakness was made even more obvious by the present Government which launched a financial management initiative aimed at improving efficiency and accountability. Private sector accountancy firms were drafted in to carry out work for local and national government, more local authority audits were undertaken by private firms and there was an increase in the number of secondments to government departments.

As the barriers between public and private sector were broken down by the common cause of improved financial management the ICAEW and CIPFA were drawn slowly together. From initial informal consultations it became clear that there was much common ground between them.

The merger, which still has to be approved by the members, is not just a selfish move to overcome weaknesses and create a more powerful entity. Its implications for the accountancy profession are much wider and it could herald a far-reaching restructuring of the profession.

The two institutes have similar training methods and standards but there will have to be substantial changes for a system of common qualification to work. The most likely course of action is to have a common core examination for all students followed by specialization with appropriate tests to ensure competence in the chosen field.

The ICAEW had already recognized the need to introduce training outside private practices. Following Mr Bob Tricker's report on the way the institute was structured it had also set up a working party to examine if it could be best organized to serve its members. One of Mr Tricker's suggestions was a collegiate system which

would cater more adequately for members' specialities.

The announcement of the merger could therefore not come at a better time.

This merger could be the first step in a gradual integration of the accountancy profession. The last grand plan for unity failed in 1970. A more ordered and practical approach could work.

The process will be helped by the increasing level of cooperation between the three main practising institutes of chartered accountants in England, Scotland and Ireland. Rather than attempt to overcome cultural, historical and geographical difficulties by a wholesale merger, the three bodies are working closely on matters of mutual interest. As a result of this cooperation, the Scottish institute is offering a similar arrangement for CIPFA's Scottish members to that being organized south of the Border.

The key is common standards of education and training. A common qualification will open the door to a united profession. The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants could, however, be left out in the cold. While training standards are equally demanding, the methods vary and both institutes have substantial overseas membership which makes it difficult to bring them into the fold.

There is no other reason to exclude them and, in time, it may be possible for changes to be made which will allow members of these bodies to participate actively in a new-style profession geared much more to the members' needs.

An accountancy profession structured to cope with varied specializations and work which accountants now carry out is still a long way off.

Mr Maurice Stonefort, president of CIPFA, sums up the new mood thus: "We believe that the accountancy profession should put aside divisive, competitive practices and should bring an authoritative and dynamic approach to financial management across the whole of the economy - public and private."

APPOINTMENTS

ICL (UK): Mr Roger Wood has become the first sales director of ICL (UK).

The appointment of Sir Alastair Pilkington to the board of the Wellcome Foundation, announced on November 7, is as a non-executive director.

John Poland & Co: Mr Peter Hutchinson is now a director of the company and underwriter of non-marine syndicate no 103.

Imperial Group: Mr James Blyth has been appointed a non-executive member of the board.

F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir Hugh Cortazzi, recently British Ambassador to Japan, has been made a director.

Minet Properties: Mr K. L. Sammons has been appointed managing director.

Shaw Cable: The following have been appointed executive directors: Mr Bill Homberly, director of marketing, Mr Paul Paroissien, director of financial services and Mr Richard Tripp, director of telecommunication services.

Metcro Ltd: Mr Eric Brown has been appointed managing director. This follows the early retirement of Mr J. Alan Shepherd.

Electrak Holdings: Mr Kelly Dow is the new chairman of Electrak Holdings and Electrak International.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

CARNATION COMPANY

4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988

Redemption Date: December 7, 1984

Conversion Right Expires: December 7, 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of the 4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988 (the "Debentures") of Carnation Company ("Carnation") that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of January 15, 1975 (the "Indenture") between Carnation and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee (the "Trustee"), Carnation has elected to redeem all the Debentures outstanding on December 7, 1984 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest, on each \$1,000 principal amount of the Debentures of \$95.75, representing interest accruing from January 15, 1984 to the Redemption Date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the office of any Paying and Conversion Agent named below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the Redemption Date. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

Holders of Debentures have the right, as alternatives to redemption, to sell their Debentures through customary brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on December 7, 1984, to convert such Debentures into Common Stock of Carnation (the "Common Stock").

Conversion of the Debentures into Common Stock

The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock at the rate of 19.221 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. On October 29, 1984, the closing price of a share of Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape (the "Composite Tape") was \$79.625 per share. Accordingly, the market value of 19.221 shares was \$1,530.47 as of that date compared to the redemption price of \$1,000 (plus accrued interest of \$55.75) payable in respect of each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures redeemed. The value of 19.221 shares will change as the market price of the Common Stock fluctuates. From January 1, 1984 to August 31, 1984, the last full day of trading prior to the announcement by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. of its intention to make the tender offer described below, the closing price of the Common Stock as reported on the Composite Tape ranged from a high of \$75.75 to a low of \$50.75. From September 4, 1984 to October 29, 1984, such reported closing prices of the Common Stock ranged from a high of \$81.00 to a low of \$71.875. A holder of Debentures upon conversion will receive shares of Common Stock, and cash in lieu of any fractional share, with a market value greater than the cash which he would receive upon redemption so long as the market price of the Common Stock is over \$55.89 per share.

As previously announced, on September 3, 1984, Carnation, Nestlé Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé S.A., and NHI Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé Holdings, Inc., entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger pursuant to which Carnation will, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé Holdings, Inc. in a two-step transaction. The first step involves a tender offer commenced on September 5, 1984 by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. to purchase shares of Common Stock at \$83 per share in cash. This offer, which was originally to expire at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on October 2, 1984, has been extended until November 19, 1984 and may be extended further. The second step will involve the merger of NHI Sub, Inc. into Carnation and the simultaneous conversion of each outstanding share of Common Stock (other than shares owned by Carnation or Nestlé Holdings, Inc., by NHI Sub, Inc. or by stockholders who have perfected, and not withdrawn, rights to appraisal under Delaware law) into the right to receive \$83 in cash. Copies of the Offer to Purchase, pursuant to which the tender offer by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. was made, may be obtained from the Trustee or any Paying and Conversion Agent at the offices listed below upon request.

Therefore, holders who convert their Debentures into Common Stock have, as further alternatives, the option (1) to accept the tender offer, for as long as it remains open, of \$83 in cash per share of Common Stock; (2) to retain their shares of Common Stock and exercise the right to appraisal under Delaware law resulting from the merger referred to above; (3) to retain their shares of Common Stock and have the shares converted into the right to receive \$83 per share in cash if and when the merger of NHI Sub, Inc. into Carnation becomes effective; or (4) to sell their shares of Common Stock through customary brokerage facilities.

Conversion Procedure

A holder who surrenders Debentures, together with all unmaturing coupons appertaining thereto and written notice that he elects conversion, at the office of any Paying and Conversion Agent named below on or before the close of business on December 7, 1984, will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares of Common Stock to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures. Carnation will pay in lieu thereof a cash adjustment in United States dollars in an amount equal to the same fraction of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the conversion date. If more than one Debenture is delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which will be issuable or deliverable upon conversion will be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the day on which a Paying and Conversion Agent receives such conversion notice and the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made on account of any interest accrued on the Debentures surrendered for conversion or on account of any dividends on the Common Stock issued or delivered upon conversion.

Delivery of Debentures to a Paying and Conversion Agent after the close of business on December 7, 1984, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 100% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to December 7, 1984.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based on current market prices, the market value of the shares of Common Stock into which a Debenture is convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash that would be received upon surrendering a Debenture for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Common Stock expire at the close of business on December 7, 1984.

Tax Information

It is suggested that each holder consult his own tax advisor concerning his particular tax situation.

Any payments made to an address in the United States, directly or by electronic transfer, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and to backup withholding of 20% of the gross proceeds if payee not recognized as exempt recipient fail to provide the Paying Agent with an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of non-U.S. persons or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of U.S. persons.

Under the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983, we may be required to withhold 20% of any gross payments made within the United States to certain holders who fail to provide to a Paying and Conversion Agent listed below, and certify under penalties of perjury, a correct taxpayer identification number (employer identification number or social security number, as appropriate), or an exemption certificate on or before the date the securities are presented for payment. Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on IRS Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to a penalty of \$50 imposed by the IRS. Please therefore provide the appropriate certification when presenting your securities for payment.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
Corporate Trust Office
50 West Broadway
New York, New York 10015

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
Mainzer Landstrasse 46
6000 Frankfurt-am-Main,
West Germany

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Herengracht 548
Amsterdam, 1000
The Netherlands

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
14 Place Vendôme
75001 Paris, France

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
Avenue des Arts 35
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
Morgan House
1 Angel Court
London EC2A 7AE,
England

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
38 Stockenstrasse
Zurich, Switzerland

Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.
27 Avenue Moncey
Luxembourg

Credito Romagnolo, S.p.A. (Milano)
Via Armerani, 14
Milan, Italy

CARNATION COMPANY

Dated: November 6, 1984

NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 13th November, 1984 for new borrowers, and 1st December, 1984 for existing borrowers, the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be decreased by 1% to 11¾% p.a.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

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One of the activities we - and our grey matter - specialise in is helping customers develop new products.

DISCOVER NEW MARKETS

In the UK, for example, many research labs in the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries are currently working with a very novel Rhône-Poulenc product called TDA-1, a powerful new tool for the design of efficient chemical reactions. TDA-1 is the result of a major piece of original research and it represents a significant breakthrough.

TDA-1's property is that it's the first phase-transfer catalyst to be easily recycled on an industrial scale. As such it promises to provide

our customers with an important technical edge on their competitors.

At Rhône-Poulenc, originality, imagination, new ways of doing things, are our stock-in-trade. And working with you to find the most creative and effective solution to your problems is our speciality.

We're well equipped for the job.

We have extensive research and development capabilities in a multiplicity of disciplines. In the UK we've been present through our subsidiary May & Baker Ltd for over fifty years. This major British company has well established, highly regarded products in the agrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.

We're present in over ninety countries - in some as May & Baker Ltd - which gives us an international outlook. And the technology, cut-out of a big group. And because we have a dynamic, flexible team on the spot whenever you are, we're a bit like our TDA-1. We're good at getting fast reactions.

Rhône-Poulenc UK Ltd, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

RHÔNE-POULENC

THE CREATIVE CHEMICAL COMPANY WORLDWIDE

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **REED PUBLISHING HOLDINGS:** Half-year to Sept 30. Figures in millions of pounds. Turnover 265.5 (241.5). Profit before tax 18.6 (22.1).

● **MARLING INDUSTRIES** has acquired 51 per cent of Moxham Industrial, a manufacturer of webbing-based personal safety harnesses, etc. The price was £172,000.

● **SOUTHERN VENTURES** reports "excellent" results from a reverse circulation percussion drilling programme completed at its joint venture partner, Panconometal Mining, on the Mulwarrie gold project in Western Australia.

● **A AND M HIRE:** No interim dividend for six months to July 31. The directors will recommend a substantial increase in the dividend for the full year. Figures in £000. Turnover 701 (542). Profit 419 (360).

● **REGALIAN PROPERTIES:** Six months to Sept 30. Int. div. 0.85p (0.75). (figs £000). Turnover 2,655 (2,560). Profit 835 (439).

● **LPA INDUSTRIES:** The group has purchased the assets and business of Crawley Refrigeration, a trading division of Acrow Engineering, from the receivers of Acrow Group for £27,000. For the year to March 31, Crawley showed a turnover of £672,000 plus trading profits of £43,000.

● **J C SMALL & TIDMAS:** Half-year results to June 30 (figures in £000) show a turnover of 1,660 (2,723), trading loss 34 (loss 53), pretax loss 38 (loss 96), after bank interest 18 (41) but including profit on sale of freehold property 13 (nil). Loss per share was 3.16p (loss 7.98p).

● **FUTURA HOLDINGS:** The company has declared an interim dividend of 7.5 per cent (6 per cent). Results for 28 weeks to July 14 with figures in £000 show group sales to external customers at 1,729 (1,559), pretax loss at 176 (14 profit). Tax at 88 (81) and loss per share at 11.94p (0.68p earnings).

● **PETROLROL:** The company is now exercising its option to acquire the Fritzen gas field in Woods County, Oklahoma, having previously completed the purchase of the remaining interests in the Sweetwater leases, where drilling has already started. Petrolrol is paying \$10.7m for the acquisition of six leases of the Fritzen field.

● **HARDANGER PROPERTIES:** Terms have been agreed for a recommended offer by Hardanger to acquire issued ordinary and preference share capital of Eyre and Sons comprising 340,560 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,486,425 per cent cumulative preference shares of £5 each.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Adam & Company	10%
Barclays	10%
BCI	10%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	10 1/2%
Continental Trust	10%
C. Hoare & Co	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminister	10%
TSB	10 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	10%
Citibank NA	10%

1 Mortgage Base Rate.

• day deposits on sums of under £10,000 at 8% £10,000 up to £50,000 7 1/2% £50,000 and over, 8 1/2%.

مكتبة الأمل

University's name is Mud: Page 26

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

Robots in Tokyo supermarket: Page 28

Industry's chance to reach classroom

By Maggie McLeney

British schools are to be given the opportunity to move into the forefront of technology with the launch last week of The Times Network for Schools which will be run by a subsidiary of News International. Schools on the system can link into over 50 categories of information via the computers operated by British Telecom's electronic mail service Telecom Gold.

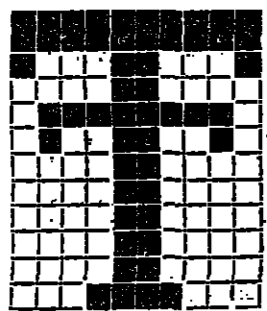
Many of the system features are embryos of those currently thriving in US commercial sectors which are based on electronic mail, such as on-line databases and "warehouses" of information, sending of "try before you buy" software programs, and satellite communications.

Electronic mail may prove the catalyst to successful introduction of micros into schools - a move which has been heavily criticized by some educationalists.

Professor of Computer Science at Massachusetts University, Joseph Weizenbaum, argued in a recent interview with the American Byte magazine that the current educational policy of "teaching Basic to eight-year-olds was the wrong way to learn about using computers". He believes that "the more pervasive computers become, the more invisible they should be and advocates their use as a tool for learning."

Certainly in the US electronic mail, which involves little technical expertise beyond dialling a telephone number and following simple commands, is one of the most rapidly growing services. Schools there are not subsidised to use it but the business sector has created a boom.

The UK could well follow a similar expansion, bearing in mind that the country's 33,000



THE TIMES
NETWORK
for
SCHOOLS

schools plus other educational establishments now have a low-cost entry point. Telecom Gold, the public electronic mail service, currently has about 14,000 users.

Bulletin boards, from which more sophisticated electronic mail systems grew, have become a cult in the US where there are hundreds centered on different specialist interest.

Many UK schools are already eyeing The Source (which is one of the databases under consideration for gateway facilities from The Times Network for Schools) and this has over 1,200 features and programs, ranging from the news and weather, to abstracts from 30 electronics magazines, and data on careers, education and on-line shopping.

One aspect of any form of electronic communication is its immediacy. TTNS will have satellite links through the Transcanda Expedition.

The concept of industry subsidising education, introduced within TTNS, also has roots in the US. Though UK schools may be catching up with US commercial developments using technology, they will probably go beyond the US schools taken on a national basis. Education is organised in the US on a state by state basis, so there have been no government schemes as such to spread the use of micros. Individual states have assisted, but much of the support has come direct from industry in the same way that TTNS is optimistic that UK companies will help subsidise it.

See page 27

'Office automation must start with O and M'

By Roger Woolough

Organization and Methods - a fashionable discipline before micros and word processors emerged - is ready to be given another chance according to Colin Leeson, manager of the PA International Office Automation Division. "In my view we have had too many people walking in with black boxes, switching them on, and expecting everything to happen tomorrow," says Mr Leeson.

Mr Leeson claims that PA is achieving considerable success with a new approach to automating the office. By starting with the standard O and M concepts, it is possible to reduce administrative costs by a certain percentage. Then, by adding office automation techniques, further savings of between five and 15 per cent can be achieved.

PA divides the drive for

Time the DHSS caught up with the micro revolution in special schools

In all the fast talk about microcomputers - how they will revolutionize the way we work and think and learn - little publicity has been given to the often dramatic impact they have on the lives of the handicapped.

Slow but steady research has been going on for some years into adapting the micro for the physically handicapped, such as the blind, and into using it for the mentally handicapped - those with learning difficulties. It is not headline-grabbing stuff and it sounds worthy, but to children suffering from cerebral palsy, for example, the microcomputer makes the difference between writing and being quite unable to do so.

Such spastic children have very limited speech and little control over their limbs. They are literally cut off from the world. With a switch fitted to a micro, however, they can, by whatever physical control they have - a big toe or a left elbow - spell out words.

Another invention launched this autumn - enables the blind and partially sighted to use the micro linked to a Braille to communicate more effectively. Developed by Dr Tom Vincent of the Open University, it converts Braille into print and print into speech, thereby enabling a person to type in Braille, produce a simultaneous printed version, and then, with the help of a speech synthesizer, to check the print version independently.

This development, which won the £500 David Scott Blackhall Memorial Award presented annually by BBC

Radio 4's "In Touch" programme, was funded with money from government and charitable sources, as well as by the Open University. Last year eight schools for the visually handicapped were supplied with the new microcomputer/synthetic speech system. The pilot scheme was financed by the Microelectronics Education Programme, and the Department of Trade and Industry. Children were taught Braille, programming in BASIC, and keyboard skills.

The money appears to be forthcoming for research if there are the people ready and able to put forward proposals. Moreover funds are also

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges

Education correspondent

made available for the application of this research. The new synthetic speech workstation for the blind - composed of hardware to be found in the shops - is being sold at ordinary prices. The six software packages - which include an introduction to Braille, a Braille test, talking BASIC, and a talking dictionary - will be marketed through the Council for Educational Technology.

None of it will be prohibitively expensive. But it is most unlikely that the money will be forthcoming to equip every special school and institution with the equipment re-

quired. The same can be said of computer-based equipment needed for children with other handicaps. Special schools will have to wheel and deal, resorting to their tried and tested methods of begging from parents, the local authority or the rotary club.

These are the methods which ordinary schools have to employ to build up their stock of microcomputers. All - or almost all - schools have now obtained one micro under the Department of Trade and Industry scheme. But one micro doesn't go very far, particularly in a special school where a handicapped child might need a whole system to him or herself.

Mary Hope, the national co-ordinator for special education who is based at the Council for Educational Technology, reckons that 85 per cent of special schools have one or more microcomputer (most of those would have only one). But when one looks at what they are doing with the machines, she estimates that only about 30 per cent have got them in use. Of these no more than 15 per cent would have the micros in regular use supporting the curriculum, and only about 2 per cent would be using them to widen the curriculum.

Such depressing statistics should not surprise, given the nature of the English and Welsh education system and the severe shortage of funds. But things don't have to be as bad as this. Guidelines could be sent out to teachers of slow learners, for example, to stimulate them to use the word processing capacity of a micro. It is

well known that children who have difficulty with writing can achieve good results on a micro, particularly in cooperation with others.

Perhaps more important is the lack of hardware. It would cost very little - a few million pounds - to equip every special school properly with computer-based equipment. The benefits - both in terms of the quality of life and the enhanced productivity of individuals - would be enormous. Until the machines become a normal part of a special school or institution, teachers are not going to regard them as a normal part of their work.

There is a centrally-funded scheme whereby the Department of Health and Social Security will pay for a communication aid if it is considered necessary. Such aids have to be provided by Possum Limited and both the criteria for giving one and the choice of aids are narrow. They may be used only for basic communication not for enhancing the quality of a person's life. With the rapid changes in technology and the development of highly flexible systems this distinction is unhelpful. Yet disabled people needing a communication aid are stuck with what Possum can provide thus circumscribing their choice and encouraging a company's monopoly position.

The hardware problem therefore could be solved if the DHSS changed its funding policy. It is most unlikely to do so, but the dearth of hardware is now considered to be a much graver problem than the lack of software.

Big companies may call 'time' on IBM

by Kevan Pearson

IBM is going into battle with new software in a bid to stop smaller manufacturers beating it in the burgeoning office automation arena.

This is because several companies, including mini computer specialists Data General and Digital Equipment, have been outselling IBM in the office system market.

IBM's software is being written to link such things as the personal computer, which is fast becoming the standard workstation in IBM computer environments, with medium systems, such as System/36, and IBM mainframes.

Linking these systems is already possible but the recent announcements from IBM makes it clear they are designed to let PCs use the office management facilities resident on IBM mainframes, such as the distributed office support system, and will allow IBM PCs to send and receive finished form documents to other systems.

'Content Fine'

But many of the latest systems will not be available until late 1985, or even early 1986. As Charles Brett, a senior consultant with BIS Applied Systems said: "The content is fine; it is the timing that is out. And that could hurt IBM." Many large companies are considering their office automation requirements,

and according to Mr Brett, many say they will have to go to Data General, Wang or one of the other suppliers if IBM doesn't come out with the right products, soon.

Both DG and Digital Equipment (DEC) have announced full office automation systems for their mini computers and both support IBM communications standards. DG recently added decision support software to its comprehensive electronics office system. Both of these, and also Hewlett-Packard, could provide stiff competition to IBM.

No details

ICL, which announced its grand office strategy in September, is also under fire. While IBM announced products - some of them way off - ICL merely announced a "strategy" but didn't detail the products.

ICL centred its announcement on plans for "open systems" and a move away from its own proprietary systems. IBM did not mention international standards in its announcement and it seems it is all that IBM can do to integrate its own disparate systems at present. It will be interesting to see how seriously ICL have taken this strategy when it launches its One per Desk computer this Thursday.

Apart from open systems interconnection (OSI), the Unix

Turn to page 27

S. Africa software shut down hits UK

From Claire Gooding in Johannesburg

British software house CAP (Computer Analysts and Programmers), has lost CAP South Africa because the demand for custom-built systems has dried up. The company recently came under the full control of the PE consulting group, which has owned a 60 per cent share since 1980. P-E bought out CAP's share in its former subsidiary, and promptly closed the firm, making ten staff redundant, and absorbing another 25 into PE's own operation.

Several major projects were still under way, including software for Johannesburg City Council. The package sales and the industrial section were still healthy, according to sources inside the company, but there were not enough prospects in the tailor-made market to justify keeping CAP S.A. open.

Boom during recession

CAP founded its South African operation in 1976 to take advantage of the then profitable business in custom-built software. Since then, according to PE chairman John Fleming, "South Africa has followed the worldwide trend to package solutions".

The closure has left several British software products without representation in South Africa. Philip Rule, chairman of Safe Computing, made a swift visit to Johannesburg to appoint a new South African distributor for his company's Micro Safes manufacturing software. "I was quick off the mark because the market is just ripe," said Mr Rule. "I'm expecting at least £10,000 worth of business in the next year. In effect Sycopro, the new distributor, will be reaping the benefit of CAP's missionary work - there's no competition here. There's been a dramatic increase of sales in S.A. in the last month - and that's during a recession."

Until April CAP S.A. handled the BOS operating system and applications packages. Then BOS followed its UK parent in breaking all links with CAP and setting up a separate firm owned and managed by ex-CAP S.A. - a move which deprived CAP S.A. of important revenue from the package side.

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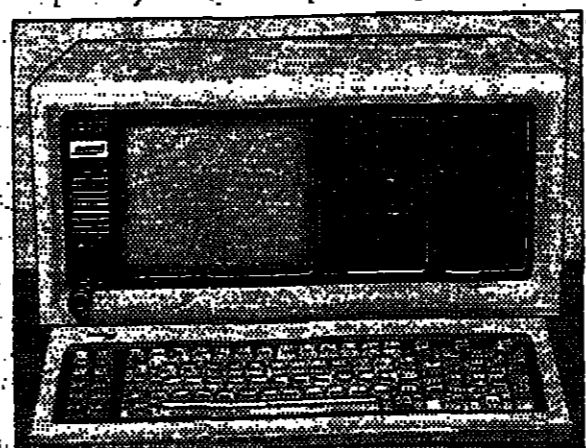
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Play this game and your name is Mud

Chatting up total strangers at home

By Phil Manchester

The home computer software industry is always searching for something novel to keep people's interest and at the same time the telecommunications industry is trying to find a way of attracting home users to the joys of networking, which they clearly regard as the next growth area.

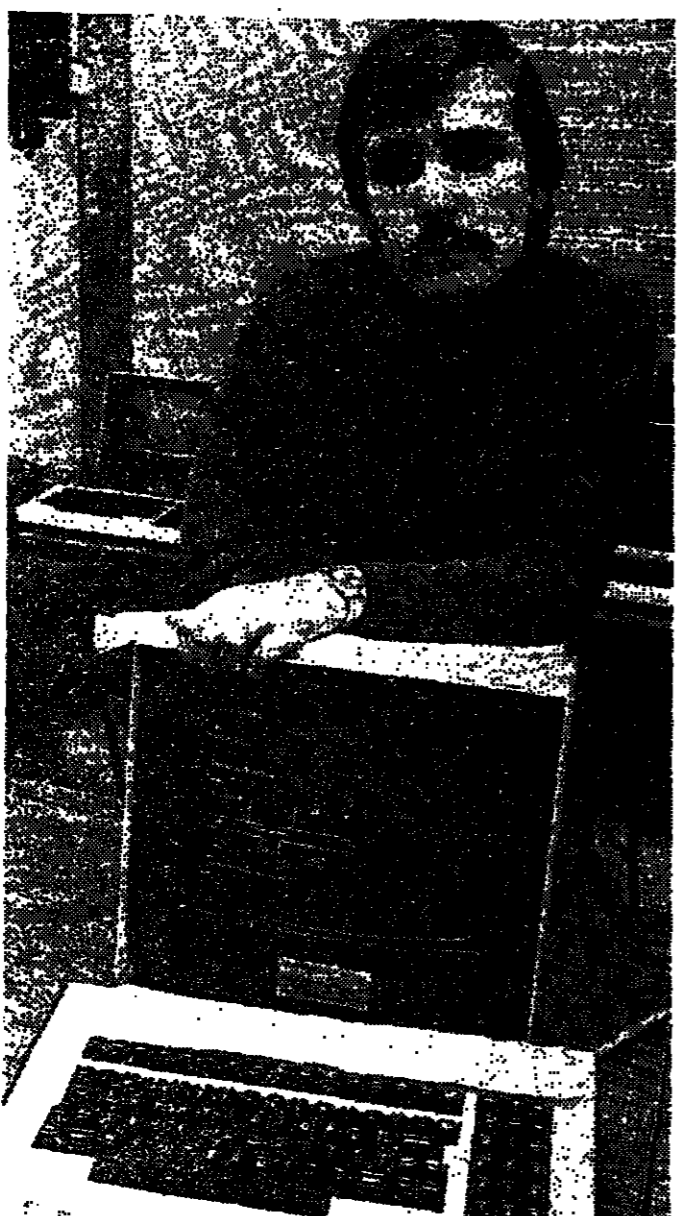
Something which combines a novel approach to computer games with home networking would seem destined for stardom. Surprisingly it does not come from a whizz-kidd software houses nor from one of the trendy micro manufacturers, but from the research department of the Essex University, situated just outside Colchester. It is a computerized "role-playing game" called Mud, which stands for Multi User Dungeon.

To play it you sit at your home terminal, attached to a remote computer, sending commands and small slices of text to the abstract world of Mud via the network. When you enter the game you can adopt a persona which may or may not be similar to your own personality and through a series of encounters with others in the game you may gain experience and find out more about the dungeon.

Sophisticated environment

What makes it exciting is the opportunity to meet other players within the game and to "chat" over the network.

The authors of the program, Richard Bartle and Roy Trubshaw, have created a sophisticated environment for people to communicate with each other and the game-playing side is incidental to the way it allows communications between total



Richard Bartle is ready to take on all-comers on his network game - but it isn't much fun when you have to pay the telephone bill.

strangers. The software engineering is way beyond anything previously applied to home micro software.

Commands from users are interpreted using a natural language interface which allows a wide range of variations and abbreviations on the commands. The scenario, or world that users move about in, is defined by a database that can

track where individual users are located as well as their current level of experience. This is of special interest because the more experience you gain, the more you can learn about the way the game works.

The original idea was not necessarily to create a piece of popular software. But Computernet, a recent newcomer to the networking services business,

sees Mud as the first in a bagful of multi-user games. The Computernet version of Mud only opens to Commodore 64 users - the only ones who can get into Computernet at the moment - and costs £3 an hour to play, which can be added to the game.

The Essex University version is also likely to be inaccessible to most people as it requires an expensive packet switch service (PSS) connection. Mud is expected to be one of the most popular innovations in home computing over the next year or two, and other services will almost certainly come on stream.

The rich and resourceful

The major obstacle to multi-user games over the telecommunications network at the moment is the high cost of playing them. Mr Bartle noted that one player had to stop playing Mud earlier this year because of an enormous phone bill (£3,000 in eight months). May be the forthcoming changes in British Telecom might lead to a more enlightened attitude to telephone charges for this type of service. For the time being, however, Mud playing will be limited to the rich or the resourceful.

Mr Bartle is a lecturer in the Essex University's department of computer science and cognitive studies and is specifically involved in the study of planning systems - a branch of artificial intelligence research. Mr Trubshaw has now left the university and is working as a contract programmer in the United States. But they intend to produce a rewritten Mud sometime next year.

By Darrell Ince

The recent publication of a remarkable government document may drastically affect software production in the 1990s. The document has the innocuous title "Strategy for knowledge based IPSE development". It describes how the Government, through the Alvey Directorate, will apply artificial intelligence techniques to the increasingly complex process of software development.

Currently, the main Alvey artificial intelligence work has

Go-ahead Exeter reaching its Prime

By David Walker

Mr Ian Campbell of the university's computer department sits at his BBC Micro, taps in a coded address, a couple of passwords and an instruction and his disk drive begins recording the contents of a manual stored at the university of York.

This, in the trade, is called "networking". What Exeter University has become good at is networking. It involves machines made by different manufacturers, half the battle towards a common set of "protocol standards" for all computers.

Exeter's progress in networking owes more than a little to the Computer Unit's director, Dr Howard Davies, who manages to combine the jobs of supplying the university's computing needs with an active programme of development of equipment and techniques. If GEC's Campus Package Switching Exchange now works, it is because of long months of on-site testing by Dr Davies and his Exeter colleagues. These will, come December 21st, be much happier people than they now are. At the cost of Christmas fatigue, they hope to see installed the university's new main frame computer, a Prime 9650 and a Prime 9750; its "antique" ICL 4/72 has long been considered redundant.

But the installation of new equipment is not a decision for the university, however much encouragement Dr Davies gets (and he does wish for more staff). Such decisions are taken by the Computer Board for the Universities. From this quarter has recently come recognition of Exeter's go-ahead spirit. Dr



Howard Davies, Exeter University's computer unit director says "The next few years are really going to be exciting"

Davies and colleagues received £100,000 from the board to buy equipment - mainly BBC Micros - not for their kindred in science and mathematics but for staff in the faculty of arts.

This is an experiment, over three years, to assess the reaction of student and staff in English and history to the

availability of computers. "The arts faculty is a bit like Africa 150 years ago," Dr Davies says. "It's a large, unexplored continent as far as computers go. We're open minded; we just want to encourage staff to try things out."

This could be fascinating, and the university has recruited

two full time staff to augment the Computer Unit's work - a welcome, but still not yet sufficient, addition to strength. Dr Davies says: "the next few years will offer exciting possibilities for the development of many new Information Technology-based services, and for their introduction to a wider community of users." To that end he is bidding for extra manpower.

While there might be argument about the university's generosity to the Computer Unit, there is no disagreement about the protection it has afforded an older example of information technology, the library. The university library gets some 6 per cent of the total University Grants Committee recurrent grant, more than the average proportion. According to Mr John Stirling, the librarian "we get treated fairly well."

Good example

Exeter University library is a good example of how not to plan the expansion of higher education. The first university library building was opened during the 1939-45 war, but as Exeter took off in the 1950s, became insufficient. The replacement library opened in 1967 was simply too small. The latest library, opened in 1983, is in the librarian's estimate "barely full" containing 420,000 volumes against the architect's planned total of 500,000. For the moment, however, it is a functional modern building, simply organized, affording maximum access to the book stocks.

The university acts as keeper for Exeter Cathedral library and its acquisition of the parish libraries of Totnes and Crediton has made it a centre of growing importance for English local history. Mr Stirling has not stinted the build up of an audiovisual collection and, thanks to the specialist knowledge of a deputy librarian Mr David Horn, Exeter now boasts the best collection of early American jazz and blues music in Britain.

Brave approach to artificial intelligence

been in building expert systems. These are programs which act like human consultants over limited domains of knowledge. The recently unveiled artificial intelligence/software engineering strategy is to apply expert system technology in the con-

struction of what are known as third generation Integrated Program Support Environments or IPSEs.

Such environments are at the heart of the Alvey software engineering strategy.

For example in a third generation IPSE a software manager might be able to ask questions about which parts of developed software contains errors, which designs are inconsistent with a users requirements and which staff are performing poorly. The user may also be able to generate some software automatically.

The Alvey Directorate aim to produce a prototype by 1989. If they succeed then a revolution in software development will occur. Much of the drudgery of software production will be eliminated enabling developers to concentrate on creativity. However, there are major obstacles. Artificial intelligence is still in its infancy. Its only success has been the expert system. However, these specialized pieces of software have only been useful in areas where some sort of quantification of facts occurs.

For example, expert systems for medical diagnosis based on patient temperature, urine concentration and heart rate have performed well while expert systems for fuzzy areas such as law, psychiatry and linguistics are still a dream. Many of the activities of software development fall into these fuzzy areas.

And there is still a major question over the implemen-

tation of the IPSE database. A recent EEC funded study concluded that much more research was needed into the hardware and software mechanisms required. Judged by this controversial report even the production of first generation IPSEs might be regarded as precipitate.

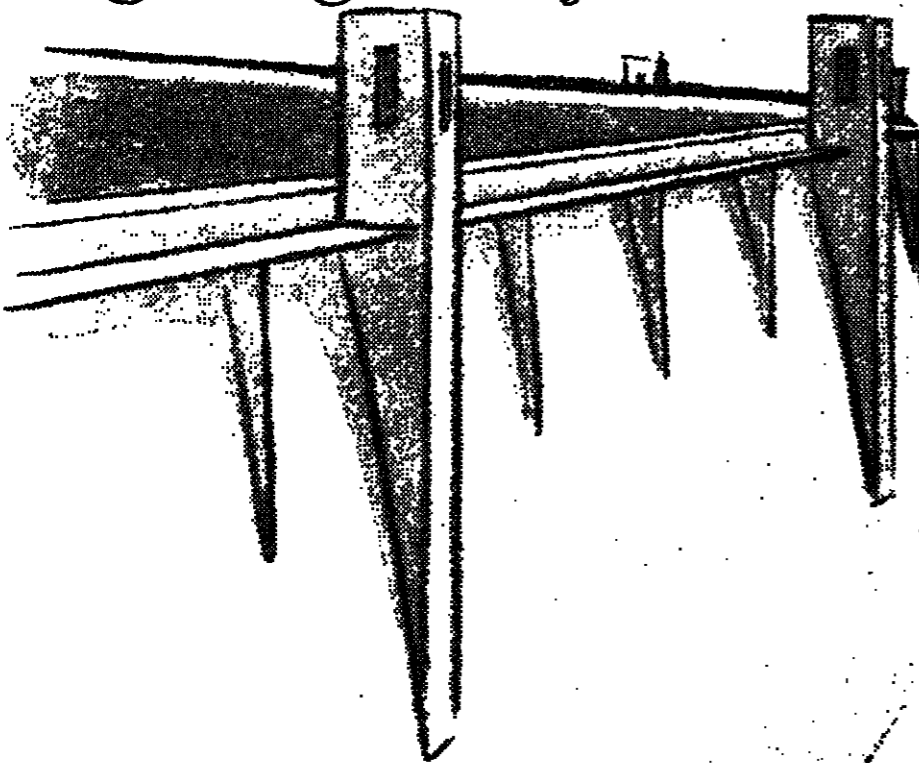
The whole Alvey project is an application driven one. It eschews theory in the search for an end product. Much more research is needed into how we go about specifying, designing, programming and testing software before we rush into constructing an environment which requires a sophisticated knowledge base.

Many software developers would be happy if, by the end of the Alvey project a small number of artificial intelligence tools were built. Three in particular would be welcome. A tool which helps choose test data and which would enable users to change a program say in response to an error, and tell the user if the change would adversely affect the rest of the program and an intelligent assistant which would help users in designing software and advise on good and bad design practice.

The activities of the Alvey directorate will not be judged until the early 1990s but it should not be done on the success of the joint artificial intelligence/software engineering strategy on the production of a third generation IPSE. It would be more realistic to judge it on the number of useful intelligent tools it produces. If only the three described above were implemented it would be a major step ahead and would be beyond the wilder dreams of current software developers.

Darrell Ince is a senior lecturer with the Open University.

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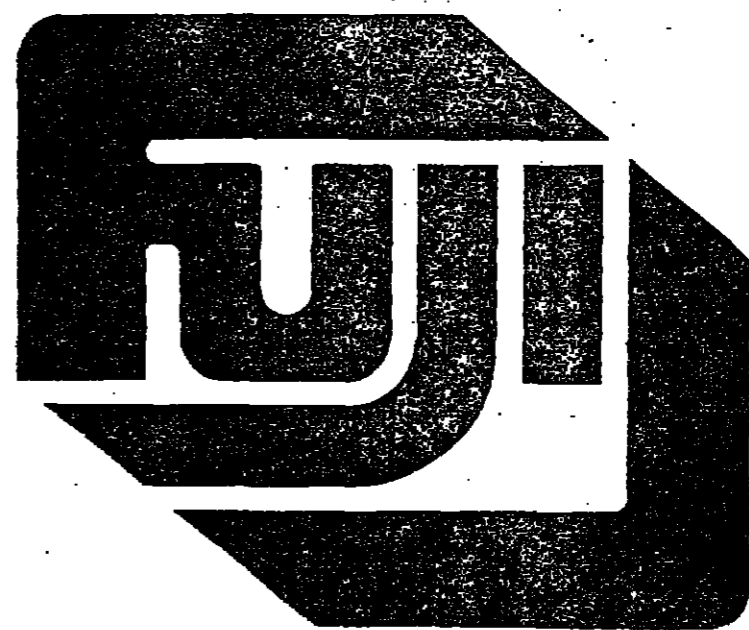
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Even the shy children will find their way round this network

By Sue Stride

Children are likely to be teaching their teachers about computers with The Times Network for Schools. The pilot system started on November 1 and they had no difficulty in getting into the network and finding their way around it. Initial reaction from both pupils and teachers has been very enthusiastic.

One of the main aims of The Times Network is to widen dramatically the use of computers in schools. By the end of this year every school in the UK will have at least one micro-computer but until now their use has tended to be limited to computer studies lessons and playing computer games in school clubs.

Stanley Goodchild, headmaster of Garth Hill School, is convinced that the network will have far reaching effects in the educational world, enabling children to use the computer as a tool in subjects across the curriculum and bringing the computer into every classroom. Today, the use of the computer in industry, commerce and the professions is becoming commonplace and the adult of the future must be familiar with computers and their uses.

David Jones, head of maths and computer studies at Hope Valley College in Derbyshire feels the network is "an ideal means of providing a realistic demonstration of the various

applications of computers in the commercial world".

The network has two aspects. One is an electronic mail system and the other an information database. The electronic mail will allow children all over the country to communicate with each other. Mr Goodchild sees this as "extremely valuable for the spreading of ideas and pooling resources."

"It also offers an alternative form of communication which may prove easier for a shy child", he explained.

The database provides detailed and up-to-date information on a huge range of schools subjects for lessons and project work. Most of the teachers who have used the system so far stressed the advantage to the children of being able to access topical data which was not readily available to them from any other source. For instance, there will be an immediate Budget analysis and the Met. Office will be supplying continually changing information. Children working on projects will be able to gather information nationwide via electronic mail and compile their own statistics.

Neil Walker, head of computer studies at Glossop School says "The network adds a new exciting dimension to education and the career information will be one of the most important features". This will describe what careers exist and what they

involve and will be supplied by the commercial companies and professional bodies who are sponsoring the Network.

Children at Garth Hill School have only been using the system for a few days but they are bursting with enthusiasm. Wendy Ludlam, a sixth form pupil thinks the system has enormous potential and that a great advantage is that it will develop to suit the requirements of the users. Although the system will be managed by The Times Network Systems Ltd, control will be in the hands of educationalists. All data will be screened by five elected regional advisory boards consisting of one representative from each LEA using the system and other people in the educational field.

Younger children were excited by the competitions, some of which have entry forms which can be filled in on-line and sent off electronically. The swap shop is very popular and they are looking forward to using the pen pal finder service when the network is launched internationally.

Their teacher, Mrs Chris Price, feels the network will prove invaluable to teachers in their communications with other schools. Contacting other teachers on their electronic mail will cut out a lot of abortive phone calls. The arrangement of inter-school sports fixtures will be simple. Teachers also see the system as extremely useful for pooling resources and ideas.



Headmaster Stanley Goodchild working with The Times Network for Schools at Garth Hill School.

Apple bites back with a home 'test drive' offer

By Geoff Wheelwright

The launch of Digital Research's graphic environment system (GEM) looks set to pit IBM PC-style micros against Apple Computer's aggressively marketed Macintosh computer.

The new digital system makes 16-bit machines such as the ACT Apricot and Acorn's new ABC 300 series business system look and operate like Macintosh'—complete with windows, icons, mouse and pointer systems (or wimps, as they're known). Though Digital will not yet be selling the package on a retail basis for the ICM PC, it will help create an impression that even the unique Apple Macintosh operating environment can be achieved on the IBM PC and the many computers like it.

But Apple has its own plans to 'fight back' and the proponents of the IBM PC as a standard. Starting this month, Apple is offering all potential Macintosh purchasers the chance to take a machine home for the evening in order to test drive it. Dealers only have to decide if a customer is creditworthy and that customer will be offered a night with the machine.

But there's a lot more riding on this scheme than the risk of having unpaid for Macintosh's in living rooms all over the country. Apple is launching the test-drive scheme with a huge television and magazine adver-

tising campaign and have taken the unprecedented step of buying out all the advertising space in the post US election issue of Newsweek magazine.

Apple's unique marketing gamble is obviously aimed at IBM, in an attempt to topple the growing perception that if a machine isn't IBM-compatible, it isn't worth having.

The success of Apple's scheme will depend largely on dealers, and how well they respond to being the brokers of credit-worthiness and how easily they can follow-up the test drive with a sale. After all, the existence of a test-drive scheme doesn't make the Mac any cheaper nor does it make it more IBM-compatible—two of the biggest arguments against Apple's pride and joy.

But IBM-compatibility or not, Apple is counting on the Macintosh technology to maintain the company's reputation as a reasonable alternative. To strengthen that idea, Apple is aggressively tackling the educational market as well. Apple claims a 50 per cent penetration rate of the schools market in the US and is actively pursuing the same strategy in Europe.

In order to get round the problem of the Mac's non-standardness (both in terms of programming and business operating systems), Apple is trying to promote the Mac as a tool for teaching pretty well every subject, but computer

science. And the approach seems to be meeting with some success, with 100 Macs recently being sold to Nottingham University and 1000 going to Lund University in Sweden.

Within the educational market Apple's Macintosh's are sold on a variety of hefty discount schemes aimed at attracting students to Apple equipment in the same way as banks attract young patrons by offering them cheap services to opening first accounts. The hope is that by getting them young, college users will stick with Apple later in their working life.

But continued success in the education department will depend heavily on the development of a good base of educational software and on steering educators away from the idea that a school computer should be firstly a good computer for programming. The company will also be open to some criticism that it's training students to use machines and technology which are non-standard and operating in very much a different way from the majority of business machines they will be exposed to in the job marketplace.

In the US, Apple is heavily leaning on Ivy League universities to make the purchase of a Mac a primary requirement—to the extent that some students can now buy the machines for \$1,000 (£800) or less on special educational purchase programs.

Software is the big difference between home and away micros

Q. What is the most important difference between a home computer and a professional computer?

A. On the processor side there is not much difference at all. Most home computers are almost as capable as the ones used in business machines and frequently, the "engine" doing the work is identical. However, for office use the quality of the keyboard is better and the filing quality is larger and the screen quality may be enhanced.

There is a tendency to expect a professional machine to be rather more expandable than the average home computer, although the BBC micro has found favour with business users precisely because it forms a good basis for expanded versions. The professional user of a micro usually costs out a total package that includes several complete pieces of software.

After, say, two years of use the professional computer user has generally spent considerable sums on software in addition to the starting package. The home computer user tends to buy cheaper software which means that it has a more limited list of features. Home computer users who are contented with their lot generally write some software themselves, or adapt software acquired through a computer

WORKSHOP

● This week Workshop looks at the difference between home and professional micros, alternatives to the expensive BBC computer and choosing between operating systems. HEIDI VYVOSEY will answer questions in this column on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1N 8EZ.

club or user group for nominal costs.

The answer is that the professional machine is used to keep track of the bank balance, while the home computer buff never bothers to do this because all spare cash is invested in home computing.

I am told that a computer used at home for my children should use BBC Basic because that is what is used by their school computer. However, the BBC Micro is rather expensive at nearly £400—especially when expanded to use a disc drive. Is there a cheaper alternative? If you believe all you are told is that the cheaper machine to buy is the Acorn Electron—around £200—which also runs BBC Basic. However, this

machine suffers from limits on what it can do and how it can be expanded.

If you use a machine with a more restricted form of Basic then your children will have to cope with converting programs from one form to another if they want to swap with those using BBC Basic. It is also true that few youngsters avoid having to use some machine code programs from time to time.

In general, the educational hierarchy frowns on youngsters who addict themselves to machine code programming, but I doubt if the habit is worse than some of the food fads of the young.

As we expand our firm's personal computer installations (now approaching 20) I am advised we need to choose between three competing operating systems. In computer jargon these are labelled as PC-DOS, MS-DOS and some form of Unix. Is this a key decision?

It may well be a rather critical choice. Operations systems clothe the naked machine and provide handy pockets for practical software which does the real work. If you do not have the right kind of pocket then your software choice can become unduly limited. PC-DOS is specific to the IBM PC while MS-DOS from Microsoft is more generally available. However, it is likely that some adapted form of Unix may be good value over the longer term. This would enable powerful multi-user machines to run the same kind of software as some of your personal computers.

You should realise that Unix suitable for commercial operations tends to be expensive in the resources it soaks up so that a combination of operating systems is likely to be the most practical answer for some time to come.

If I expand my BBC micro with a Torch Graduate will I obtain true IBM PC compatibility? Not really, because the keyboard and display for the BBC micro are not precise twins of those used in the IBM PC. However, Torch Computers are to be congratulated on producing a very useful form of expanded BBC which does include hardware expansion slots able to accept IBM PC adapted devices; therefore, much of the software and hardware aimed at the booming IBM PC centred market will be usable.

IBM may be short of time

Continued from page 25

operating system, and concurrent DOS micro operating system. ICL had little to say about individual products. IBM announced word processing software that will be common to its PC, its medium systems and its mainframes. It also announced a range of communication software, supporting its document processing architectures.

The two sets of programs called displaywrite and personal services, will allow documents to be created on any system, drawing data from the others. And when completed the document can be sent to any other systems in the network.

ICL's announcement, despite being titled "Office Systems Statement of Direction", concentrated heavily on enhancements to existing hardware products, and the networking facilities to physically link them.

The real headache for ICL and IBM is the progress the mini computer suppliers have made in office automation. DG's CEO is generally acknowledged to be a good office automation product and supports IBM and ICL communications standards.

It has been suggested that IBM's announcements are like the announcement of the IBM cabling system, earlier this year, an attempt to keep customers faithful.

Like the office systems products, the cabling system will not be available for quite a long time, but may force the manufacturers to wait for IBM's lead.

The movement to OSI is aimed at reducing IBM's power to do this, as was the recent EEC settlement, which requires IBM to deliver mainframe products within four months of announcement, or at least to make full technical details available.

But it doesn't look as though office systems products, which are not based on the 370 principles, will be covered by the EEC accord.

It is possible that the recent IBM announcement could have stunted the potential independent office systems market in the short term. In the longer term IBM will have to deliver the systems, if it is to capitalize on its massive mainframe customer base.

Why the police are waiting for Holmes

By Dennis Freeman

The hunt for the multiple-rapist known as the Fox stirred memories of the Yorkshire Ripper case, but police are determined there will be no repetition of the mistakes made in the earlier investigation.

Police agree they had the evidence to pinpoint Peter Sutcliffe as a Ripper suspect long before he was arrested. But the facts were buried in roomfuls of index cards, filled out in a non-standard manner by detectives from several police forces.

Eight terminals

In the Fox case, not only was the evidence collected in a uniform way it was entered into one computer, a mini installed at Bedfordshire police headquarters in Dunstable. Initially it handled data from the Fox incidents in Thames Valley, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire police jurisdictions.

Then, when the rapist apparently turned up in South Yorkshire, eight terminals were added to the incident room in

Rotherham, connected to Dunstable by telephone line. Detectives from all four forces had access to the same data.

The use of computers in major investigations is relatively new.

Usually, it has taken a dramatic crime to spur each acquisition. For South Yorkshire it was the Latimer killings; for Scotland Yard, the Harrods bombing; while for the Bedfordshire police it was the Fox.

There are two competing software applications. Bedfordshire has chosen the Major Incident Computer Application (MICA) developed by Bristol firm Isis in co-operation with West Yorkshire police. The alternate system is BOS Software's AutoIndex.

The Home Office has officially recommended AutoIndex because it is a cheap, off-the-shelf package which will serve the police until its own major incident room system, Holmes, becomes available in a year or two. Burroughs and Trivector have capitalised on the Home

Office endorsement to sell microcomputer systems running AutoIndex to over a dozen forces. A basic 5-terminal network costs £30,000 including software.

A Microdata minicomputer costs double that for the smallest system. Rental of the MICA software costs an additional £1,850 a month. It is now in use in three police forces, not counting Dunstable, where it is on loan.

As one would expect from the price, MICA is more powerful than AutoIndex. Terminals can be added in any makeshift incident room in as much time as it takes to put in a telephone line. The program itself works by indexing every word in a witness statement. Suppose a "red raincoat" suddenly becomes significant in a murder inquiry. Detectives could instantly find all references to such a garment amongst thousands of entries.

AutoIndex, designed to deal with medium-sized enquiries, can search for a maximum of

thirty-five attributes, specified at the start of an investigation. Each file (ie statement) has eight lines of face text—which cannot be searched.

Despite its limitations, Burroughs's spokesmen point out that AutoIndex is cheap and perfectly effective in most investigations. It is a good interim solution until the Home Office system is ready.

Interim solution

The government has belatedly acknowledged that MICA meets its 1983 guidelines, but only as an interim solution. Ultimately the Home Office intends all police forces to have the Holmes system to ensure compatibility of data.

Isis, however, considers MICA to be a permanent system. "We are committed to upgrading MICA to meet the Holmes specification," says Isis managing director Malcolm Redmond. But without Home Office approval Isis is finding it difficult to make serious inroads in the police market.

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Enter IBM with
a juggling act
for multi-users

By David Sanger

In the booming days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousands in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that have made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multi-user systems have been on the market for several years, manufactured by small companies while IBM's latest personal computer the AT can support at least three - and ultimately 16 - users at one time.

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

Operating systems are most frequently likened to a police officer on traffic duty. The program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data through this disc drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers most users can ignore the operating system - it works silently in the background, except when a new word processing program is loaded in, for example, or when a backup copy of a diskette is made.

Operating systems are like underwear - people don't want to see them when they are in use.

Unfortunately, operating

systems for multi-user computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-dressed. Many versions of Unix - and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology - still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

What makes the problem so complicated is that an effective multi-user operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessors time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like IBM's new AT juggle many at once.

The trick is protecting each user's file, and each user's program from fouling up somebody using the computer at the same time.

To accomplish the task the Intel 80286 used in the PC/AT include features not found on the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computers' memory system into segments.

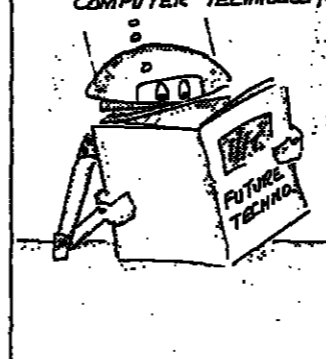
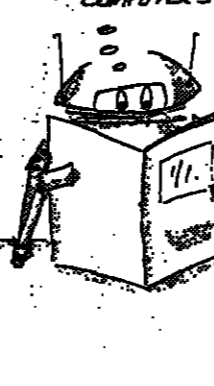
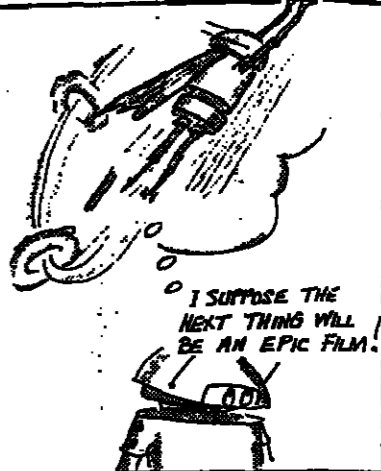
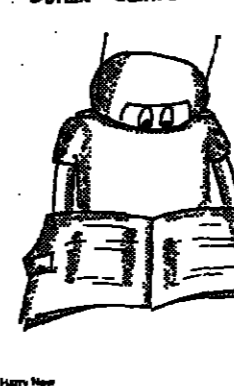
Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like the Digital Equipment's Vax systems, had to be ported, or adapted, for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its AT, marketed by Microsoft under the label Xenix, and many believe it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competition is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by ATT, and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

NY Times News Service

AGOS

GIANT STRIDES IN
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NEW GENERATION
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SUPER COMPUTER...Suburban Tokyo supermarket becomes
pilgrimage centre for enterprising retailers

Simon Scott Plummer, Tokyo



Unmanned transporters take stocks automatically to one of thirty points in this Tokyo store ready for staff to arrange the shelves the next morning.

A small supermarket in one of the many sprawling suburbs to the south west of Tokyo has become a centre of pilgrimage for people interested in the use of computers for retailing. Since it opened in October 1983 the Seiyu store in Noken-dai has received about 9,000 visitors from the United States, Western Europe, Australia, China and South Korea as well as from within Japan.

The main focus of attention is a computerized unloading and stacking system developed by the Seibu group, Seiyu's parent company, with more than 25 Japanese electronic companies. Metal carts carrying groceries are automatically transferred from the delivery lorry to one of six different levels in the warehouse. After the shop has closed, a wheeled robot, a kind of unmanned forklift truck, takes the carts to any of thirty points within the store. By the time the staff return next morning the goods are in position ready to be ranged on the shelves.

Though the robot is of great interest to visitors, for shoppers the supermarket's main attraction is its cleanliness and the quality of its fresh food. Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are prepared and packed in kitchens sterilized by the cir-

culation of air which has been brought into repeated contact with water. This is designed to create an atmosphere one hundred times less germ and dust laden than normal.

The main piece of computerized machinery used by customers is an automatic ham slicer. A sensor picks up your presence as you stand in front of it and a synthesized female voice bids you welcome. It then asks you to press the appropriate buttons to choose the type of ham, the desired thickness and the number of slices. The machine cuts, packs, weighs and prices the meat in about thirty seconds.

Other innovations at Noken-dai include an unmanned car parking system, which enables people holding the Seibu credit card to have the parking charge put on their account automatically, centrally controlled liquid crystal display panels on the shelves for showing the price of goods, particularly those which change frequently, and a calculator attached to each shopping trolley to let you know how much you are spending.

Automation
helps staff

The capital cost of the supermarket, which has four hundred and ninety five square metres of shopping space, was one thousand million yen (about £2.3m) of which the equipment accounted for forty per cent. The machinery for transferring groceries from delivery lorry to warehouse was developed by Seibu with Applied Technology Research and Tone Manufacturing. Seibu's partner for the stacking system was Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, and for the robot transporters, Daifuku Machinery. The air-conditioning and the robots are controlled by an NEC butics computer.

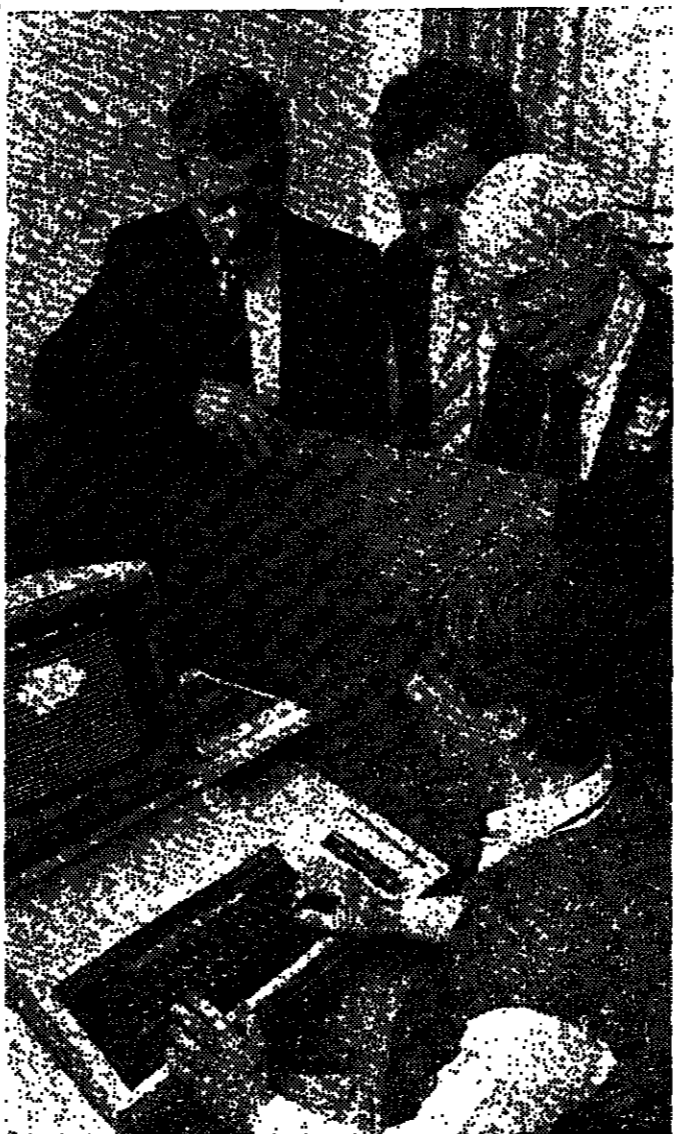
Mr Etsuji Kobayashi, of Seiyu said the number of people employed at the supermarket, 23 was the same as that for a normal shop of similar size. Automation meant that staff were more free to devote time to customers and to keep a close check on how items were selling.

In its first year of operation the Noken-dai supermarket earned about 900 million yen from merchandise - 220 million yen more than expected - and 300 million yen from consultancy fees and selling hardware developed for the shop.

The Seibu groups plans to open another supermarket with some of the Noken-dai features north of Tokyo this Friday and a department store in Tsukuba, north-east of Tokyo, next March.

Send them to Coventry . . . with a purpose

By Geoffrey Ellis



Director of the MSC Geoffrey Holland (left) John Temple (centre) and Peter Lister, Leader of Coventry City Council, watch Youth Training Scheme trainee Malcolm Jackson at work.

As part of their avowed intention of "pump priming" the high technology area, the Manpower Services Commission has agreed on a funding of £1m to assist in the development of computer learning material.

The Coventry Computer Based Learning Project a mixture of teachers and computer experts headed by John Temple, will be developing a wide range of courseware for use in MSC training centres, using the BBC micro.

It is moving on from an earlier project, funded jointly by Coventry City Council and the MSC, which used a central mainframe and distributed terminals throughout the city, to enable 2,000 youngsters of differing abilities to gain a wide range of skills.

The data and experience built up in the earlier project has been re-cycled for use on the BBC machines, and programs can be custom made to specifications laid down by specialist teachers.

The director of the MSC, Mr Geoffrey Holland, places great store on such projects. They are cost effective, students can work at their own pace, and training

can be standardised-all valuable attributes in maximising scarce funds. One of the most important factors in this method of learning, says Mr Holland, is the way that students gain a working knowledge of information technology, something they will find useful in their working life.

A wide range of packages are already available, including a comprehensive guide to butchering a side of lamb, especially for a catering course, a budgeting program for students moving from special education to the outside world, in which all of the everyday problems accepted by others, such as housekeeping, paying bills and savings, are graphically explained.

Coventry has twelve centres, each containing about eight micros, where youngsters on Youth Training Schemes gain specialized knowledge. But with the commitment of the city council, who are contributing an additional £800,000 over the two year period of the scheme, more are in the pipeline.

The courseware will be marketed through the MSC's Careers and Occupational Information Centre.

Sharp idea

The portable Sharp PC5000, which uses the same 16-bit processor as the IBM PC, gets a powerful new applications package with the introduction of a new ROM cartridge. The ROM contains three programs, EasyWriter II word processor, EasyPlanner spreadsheet, and EasyCom for communications. There is a central menu, allowing single key selection to each section of the suite.

As the ROM based EasyWriter is compatible with some of the IBM PC versions of the same program.

COMPUTER
BRIEFING

its portability, for the transfer of files, becomes greatly enhanced. Price is £430.

Electro box-office

A new electronic theatre box-office, available to customers of Prestel, has been launched by a London ticket agency, Edwards and Edwards. Using terminals either at home or in travel agencies, a customer can call up information on any one of over 52 productions, each shown with an individual page, showing theatre details, times of performances and ticket availability. Using a standard response frame, the customer then orders the tickets using a credit card number and arranges to collect the tickets at the box office, or have them posted if time allows.

For the true jetsetter the productions in the system at present are based in theatres not only in London but in Stratford and New York.

Systolic first

Computer scientists at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, have built what they believe is the world's first working systolic loop supercomputer. The prototype machine, the Waterloo, uses 64 microprocessors connected in a loop that allows data to be automatically recycled in repetitive calculations. The computer's main application is expected to be in position for performing mathematical simulations of molecular motion for physics, biology and chemistry research, although other applications involving large amounts of data (such as weather forecasting) are also possible. Most currently available mainframe computers use only one large microprocessor. It is also easier to write operating systems and applications software for Waterloo than for computers that use a single microprocessor, the group added. Meanwhile, the university's researchers are already working on a successor to Waterloo. One graduate student, Scott Darlington, is trying to add high-speed floating-point processors to the machine's central processing units to

increase the computer's speed to 100 times faster than its current operation.

All-Electric Apple?

Electric Desk, a comparatively low-cost integrated software package for the IBM PC, has been launched in the UK by the Reading-based retail distributor, Wison firm. The package costs £285, requires 256K of random access memory and includes word-processor, database, spreadsheet and communications applications. The program uses a limited "windowing" facility which allows you to see two documents on-screen at once and offers a "background" memory facility which allows a large number of documents to be resident in the computer's memory and recalled immediately.

The package is only available for the IBM although Alpha Software - manufacturer of Electric Desk - says it is considering a conversion of the UK Apicom computers. No date was given for the availability of such a converted product.

UK Events

COMPEC, Olympia, London, today until Friday
Schoole Computer Fair, Pembroke Halls, Manchester, November 14-15
6809 Show, Royal Horticultural Halls, London SW1, November 17-18
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, Middlesex Poly, London, November 17-18
ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, November 17-18
Humberdale Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpe, November 18
Pen with Computer Club Exhibition, St Pauls Old School, Penzance, November 24
Int'l Exposition for Technology Transfer, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, November 27-30
Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London SW1, December 6-9

Overseas Events

COMDEX, Las Vegas, USA, November 14-18
Videotex Europe Exhbn & Conf, Amsterdam, Holland, November 20-22
Computer China, Xiamen, China, November 25-December 1
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★ PICK ★ 4TH GENERATION LANGUAGE ★
SEQUOIA SUPER MINI ★ COMMS NETWORK ★

A blue chip company in N.E. Surrey has embarked on a 5 year plan to provide interactive computing facilities to locations throughout the U.K. MICRODATA SEQUOIA 'super minis' are installed at 3 locations. Linked by a Comms network, 4th Generation ALL is used to develop accounting applications. The following vacancies are available:

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PROJECT LEADER to £15,000
The Project Leader will take responsibility for teams of one or two staff on any project and be prepared to share in development work and not be restricted to administration. Responsibility for more than one project at a time is probable. A strong background in D.P. is required including responsibility for completion of two projects. Knowledge and experience of PICK/4th Generation languages would be an advantage.

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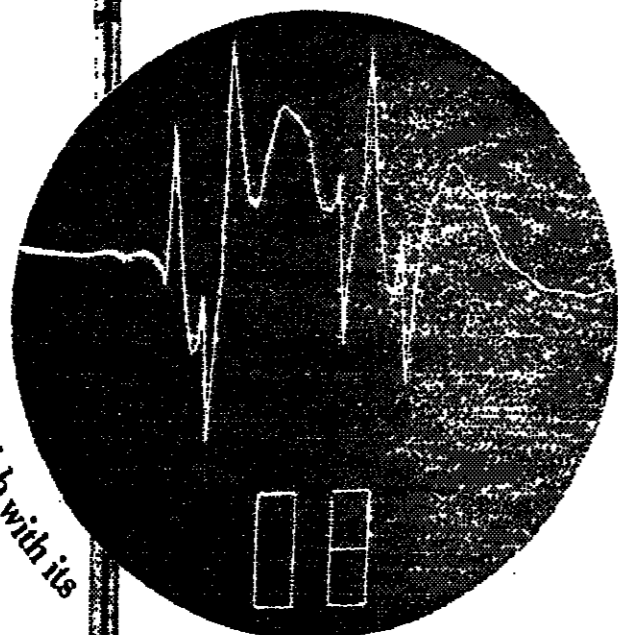
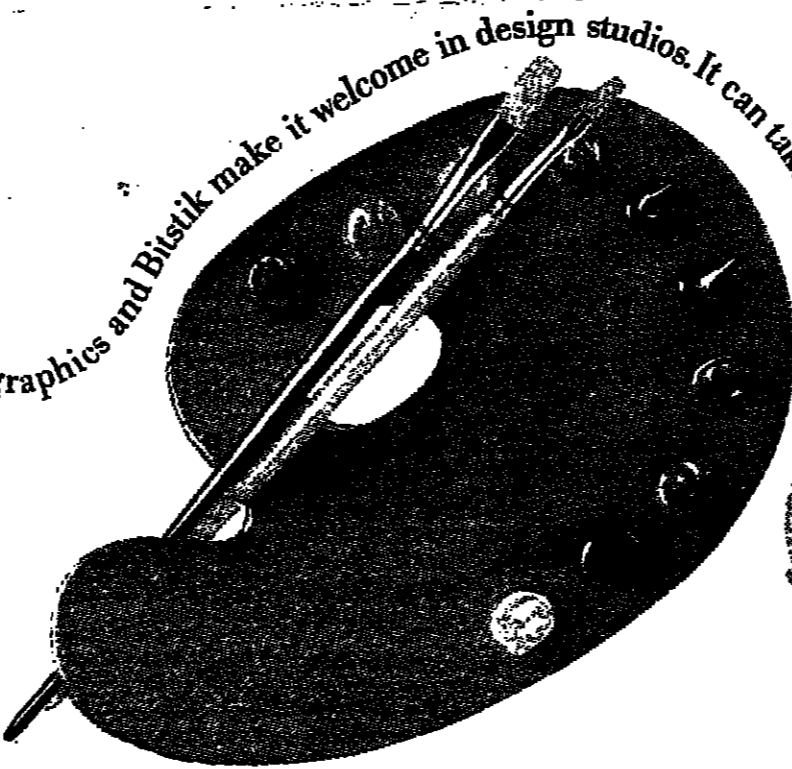
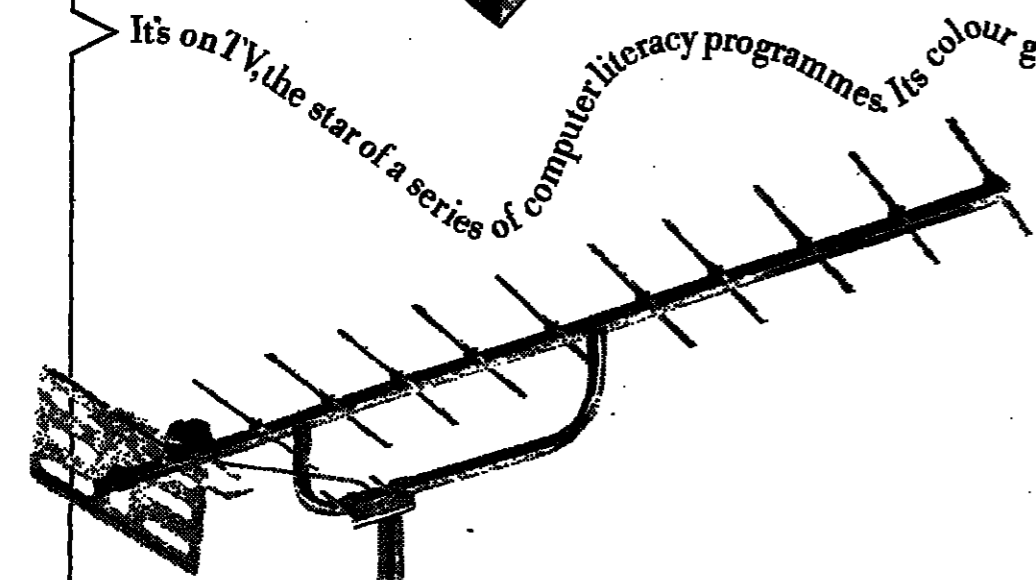
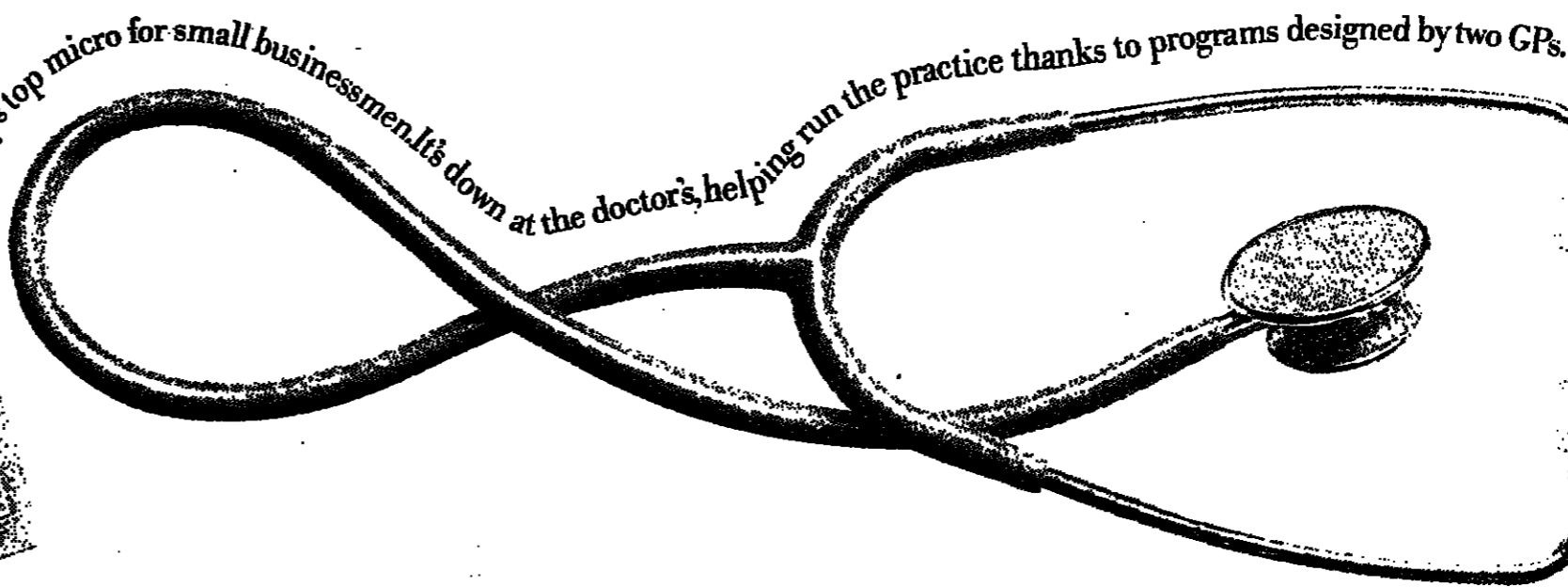
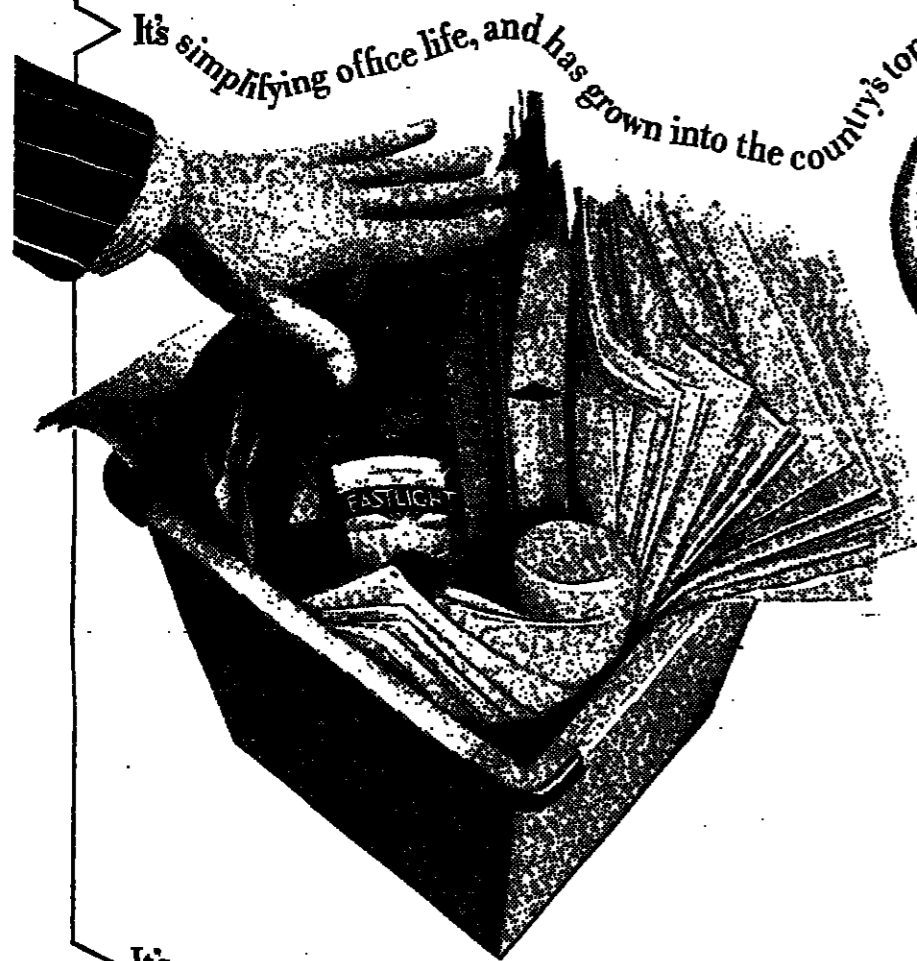
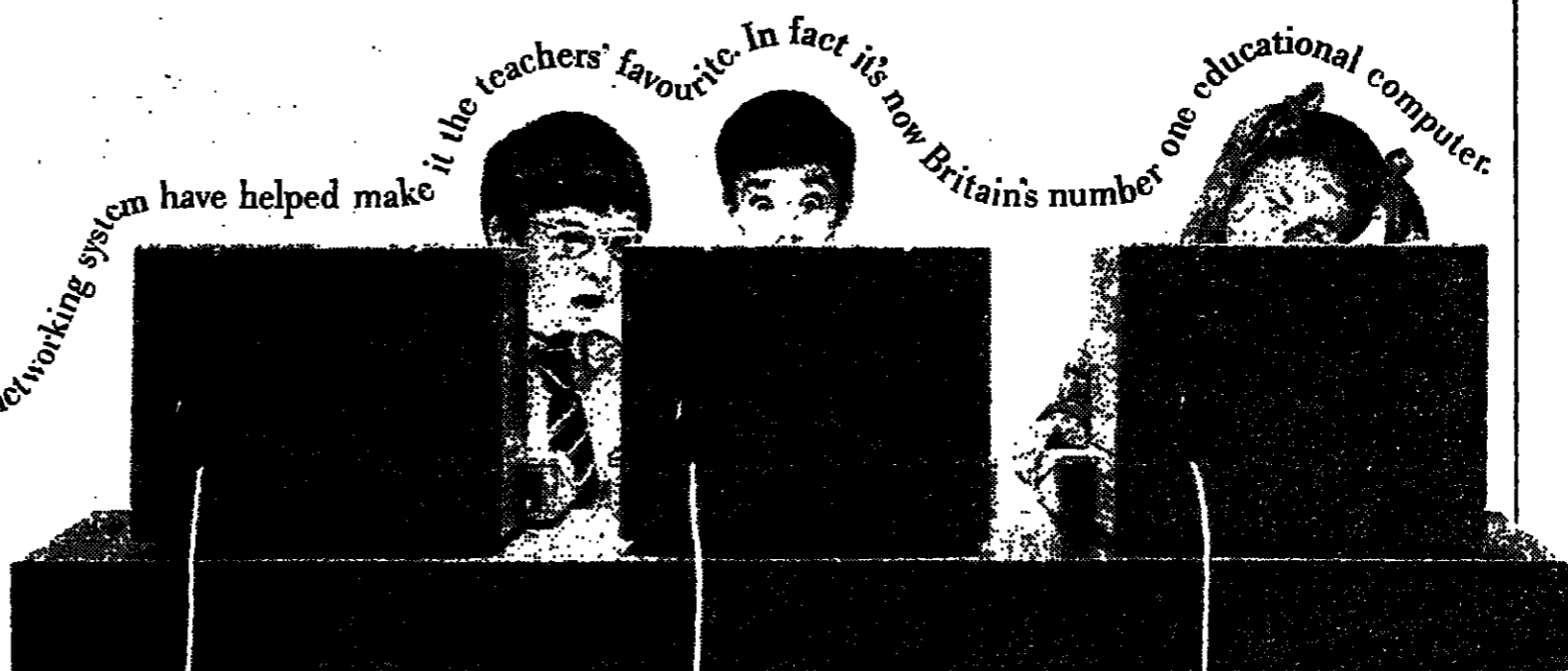
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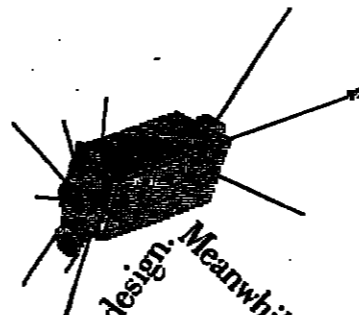


It stretches into schools where BBC Basic and the Econet



While helping out at the lab with its

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working in space, tracking a satellite it also helped design. Meanwhile, back on Earth at 49 Acacia Ave

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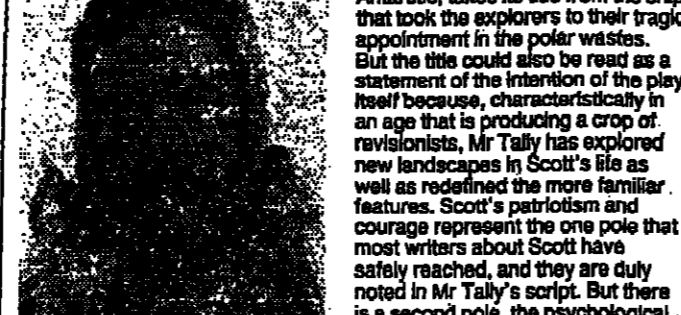
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Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

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- 6.00 Cee-fax AM.**
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.33. Plus recipes and cookery hints from Lynn Christian and gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh.
- 9.00 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yore.** The second lesson in the series of exercise to tone the body (1) 9.10 Mastermind, presented by Magnus Magnusson. Joseph Angel's specialist subject is Austen Hapgood, 1740 to 1792; Michael Davison answers questions on the coastline of Great Britain; Richard Joby on the Great Eastern Railway 1802 to 1922; and Margot Stewart on the life of the Duke of Windsor (1). 9.45 Cee-fax. 10.30 Play School (1). 10.50 Cee-fax.
- 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale.** The weather forecasts come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 Pebble Mill at One, away from the loyer, for a day in the London School of Journalism.** Among the guests, extolling the delights of the area, are George Melly and Jeremy Sandford. 1.45 Hokey Cokey. For the very young. 2.00 John Peel. In praise of Brown Boats and Whistles.
- 2.15 Film: Government Girl (1943)** starring Olivia de Havilland and Sonny Tufts. Official comedy about a secretary and her boss fighting bureaucracy in wartime Washington. Directed by Dudley Nichols. 3.48 Regional news.
- 3.50 Play School, presented by Liz Watts.** 4.10 4.40 Wacky Races. Cartoon series (1). 4.20 Jackanory. Peter Davison reads part two of The Sheep-Pie. 4.35 Captain Caveman. A new series of Iron Age cartoons. 4.45 So You Want to Be Top, presented by Gary Wilmot and Leri Harper. Survival course for class's Newsworld.
- 5.10 Star Trek.** The starship Enterprise and its crew are earmarked as victims in a computerised war that has lasted 500 years (1). 5.58 Weather.
- 6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.**
- 6.55 The District Nurse.** Part five and "Tie-Tot" Davies tries to take advantage of Megan's bedside manner. (Cee-fax).
- 7.25 That's Family.** Live presented by Esther Rantzen with Dr Richard Smith. Coping with physically handicapped young children is one of this evening's subjects.
- 8.10 Cagney and Lacey.** A suspicious wife leads to a rather sordid case of a father sexually assaulting his daughter.
- 9.00 News with John Humphrys.**
- 9.25 Play: Terra Nova.** By Ted Tally and adapted by John Bruce. A dramatic reconstruction of the final stages of Scott's expedition to the South Pole in 1912. (See Choice).
- 11.00 The Other Half.** A profile of champion jockey John Francome and his wife, Miriam (1).
- 11.28 News headlines.**
- 11.30 Claire Rayner's Casebook.** Suicide among the young is tonight's subject and Miss Rayner talks to one young man who tried to end his life with a drug overdose.
- 11.55 Weather.**

tv-am



Michael N. Harbour in Terra Nova (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

BBC 2

- 9.00 Daytime on Two: Anna Reuben gives her verdict on Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. 9.25 Roosevelt and the New Deal. 9.48 Maths: adjustments. 10.10 Part eight of Badger Girl. 10.35 The Oil boom in the small Wyoming town of Evanston. 11.00 Three children's books illustrators explain their art. 11.17 English: improvised scripts. 11.40 Working on a keyboard.**
- 12.00 French language version of the fourth part of The Year of the French series - Baron de Diction. 12.30 For adults: studying C-level maths. 1.15 Newton's Law of Motion and the Space Shuttle. 1.38 How water reaches the taps. 2.00 For the very young. 2.15 The selling of an expanding town like Telford. 2.40 Why bicycles need gears. Ends at 3.00.**
- 3.10 The Shogun Inheritance.** Part two examines the legacy of the Samurai (1).
- 3.50 The Rotten World About Us.** A documentary extolling the benefits of the world's fungi (1).
- 4.40 One Man and His Dog.** The first semi-final of the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship, from the Kelburn Country Centre. Large, in the singles John Tampion of Scotland meets England's Norman Darrell and in the brace Denis Birch from Ireland faces Glyn Jones of Wales (1).
- 5.25 News summary with subtitles.**
- 5.30 Travellers in Time: Across Darkest Africa (1924).** A film of the first motorised crossing of Africa from Algeria to Mozambique by eight Citroën Specials (1).
- 6.00 The Rockford File.** Much against his better judgment Jim Rockford becomes entangled in the case in which Beth's cousin, Warren Weeks, is accused of murder (1).
- 6.50 Cartoon. Sell Murder, made by Tex Avery.**
- 7.00 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in with guests Dan Blocker and Perry Como (1).**
- 7.30 Whistle Test with Andy Kershaw.** Mark Ellen and David Hepworth. Live music in the studio from Working Week and Van Morrison.
- 8.30 Top Gear.** William Woollard and Chris Gifford report from the Turin Motor Show. Frank Page watches the new Land Rover being put through its paces; and David Wiley report on the new Italian bus business in bullet-proof cars.
- 9.00 Film: The Seduction of Joe Tynan (1979) starring Alan Alda.** (Meryl Streep and Barbara Harris). The first showing on this drama, written for television by Joe Tynan, is about the slippery world of American politics. Directed by Jerry Schatzberg.
- 10.45 Newsnight.**
- 11.30 Buongiorno Italia!** Lesson tour of the Italian conversation course (1) Ends at 12.00.

CHOICE

This is how the people of County Derry see things: the fisherman, farmer, postmaster, student. The conflict involves their lives in a special kind of way. At the more superficial level there is the scattering of helicopters that scatter the birds in peaceful fields at dawn, and the quiet leafy lanes that end in road blocks. I cannot remember a documentary about Northern Ireland in which opinions on both sides have been put with less rancour, or with a greater sense of responsibility. And it takes a brave man to say, as one Protestant farmer does, that although a united Ireland would be a death knell for Protestants, if that was the price that must be paid for peace, then that was something that he had to face up to, and accepted.

Peter Daville

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 Film: Marie Martin on Murder in the Red Barn (1935)** starring Tod Slaughter. Splendid melodrama about a young village girl who discovers she is pregnant by a local squire. She seeks his help but he is fearful that his advantageous marriage might be put in jeopardy, so he hires her to a barn. ... Directed by Milton Karmali.
- 3.45 Years Ahead.** Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Douglas. The programme includes items on 73-year-old Sheila Lockwood, a prison visitor at Swains Head, on the Rev Fletcher's collection of chimney pots he keeps at his home in Toller Royal on the Wilts/Dorset border; and on basic tool kits. In France, Perry's gardeners' club has advice about side for the old and infirm gardener.
- 4.30 Countdown.** Hospital pharmacist, Jane Smith, challenges yesterday's winner.
- 5.00 The Human Jangle: Fourteen Ghosts.** The eminent psychiatrist Dr Roger Corder (Herbert Lom) is asked to help the wife of an unimpaired judge who has been caught shoplifting.
- 6.00 The Avengers.** Steed and Mrs Peel are sent to investigate a sudden fault in an early warning radar system.
- 7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons.**
- 7.50 Comment from Edward Lucas,** general secretary of the London School of Economics Students' Union.
- 8.00 Breakfast.** Heather discovers the first motorised crossing of Africa from Algeria to Mozambique by eight Citroën Specials (1).
- 8.30 4 What's It Worth.** Consumer affairs magazine presented by Penny Jurn. John Stoneborough investigates whether or not the public gets imperial investigations when they make complaints about the police; Bill Brackley visits a housing estate whose residents live in fear of the winter fuel bill; David Stafford finds the best buys in home computers; and the team help a private who has been waiting four months for mail order goods to arrive.
- 9.00 Film: F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Last of the Bellies (1974)** starring Richard Chamberlain. A made-for-television story about F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife Zelda in the year 1928. Directed by George Schaefer.
- 10.50 Here and Now on Four:** Palace on Wheels. Reporter Hilary Minster on a seven-day trip around Rajasthan on board the sumptuous Palace on Wheels. The first of a series of restored Maharajah's train.
- 11.30 Alfred Hitchcock Presents ...** The Cream of the Jest. Out-of-work actor, Charles (John Gresham) (Claude Rains) decides to blackmail the author of a play when he refuses to let him play a role in the production.
- 12.00 Closedown.**

Radio 4

- On long wave, 1 denotes stereo on VHF.
- 6.55 Shipping.** 6.50 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer Book. 6.30 News. 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.55 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
- 9.00 News.** 9.05 Tuesday Call 01-580 4411. Today: The Freemasons. For your questions to Stephen Knight. 9.10 News. 9.15 The Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England. 9.20 News. 9.25 From Our Own Correspondent. 9.30 Morning Story: "Going Home" by Jeremy Bruce-Watt. The reader: "The Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England." 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 17). 9.50 News. 9.55 Travel: Law in Action. Joshua Rozantsev presents this book. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 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Yorkshire pits anger explodes into violence

Continued from page 1

There is a lot of anger, frustration and all other emotions that come along with a strike going on for this length of time and it is in the interests of the NUM to focus that anger and frustration on the police. Otherwise those who have it and feel it might well be directing it elsewhere.

"We will continue to get this type of ridiculous statement, but we are not manufacturing these events. This is nonsense about police violence provoking it. The very presence of a police officer is seen as provocation because we are stopping them achieving their ends by unlawful means."

Mr Wright added: "The actions of those who are creating this behaviour is to stop the pits that are working. They have not been able to do that and they are doing anything they can to achieve that particular objective. They are not going to achieve that objective, therefore it is all so pointless."

The style of the violence caught police commanders apparently unawares. During the dispute they have been accustomed to dealing with mass pickets, thousands strong, descending on one or two pits chosen as targets for the day.

In the early hours there were incidents at more than 25 pits and villages with what the police termed as "major incidents" at seven locations. Estimates of pickets active in the coalfield ranged between 1,500 and 3,000 but with no group more than 300 strong and each seemingly operating in a pre-planned way.

A coal board spokesman in Doncaster said that all 16 pits in the Barnsley area had received warning telephone calls between midnight and 2am telling management officials not to leave their offices "because pickets were going on the rampage".

"This was not spontaneous, pre-meditated violence on a massive scale. But it is not going to work. We doubled the number of men returning to work overnight as it were and we confidently expect 1,000 men to be by the end of the week."

"The voice of the silent majority is now making itself heard by the return to work. We say it is the tip of the iceberg. The tiny minority of hard-core militants are even

more determined now to make their presence felt."

Senior officers in South Yorkshire are concerned at the levels of violence used yesterday and are resigned to it continuing, if not escalating, as the strike continues. The build-up to the coal board's self-proclaimed "Day of the Miner" Monday, the date by which strikers must return to qualify for holiday and bonus pay for Christmas, is clearly going to be a sensitive period.

The violence yesterday began at 2 am and lasted in some areas until 9 am. But the most intense confrontation occurred in a period between 2 and 4 am when petrol bombs were thrown in two separate incidents, at least 27 concrete lamp posts toppled, shops looted, cars overturned and barricades erected.

Many pit villages woke to find streets littered with the aftermath of clashes between police and pickets but these were among the most serious of the catalogue of incidents.

DINNINGTON: At 3.15 am the local police station came under attack by a 40-strong mob. Two petrol bombs were thrown, one exploding on the forecourt and the other falling on to an off. A hail of missiles including a 2lb weight and several windows, one so violently that it was embedded in a wall.

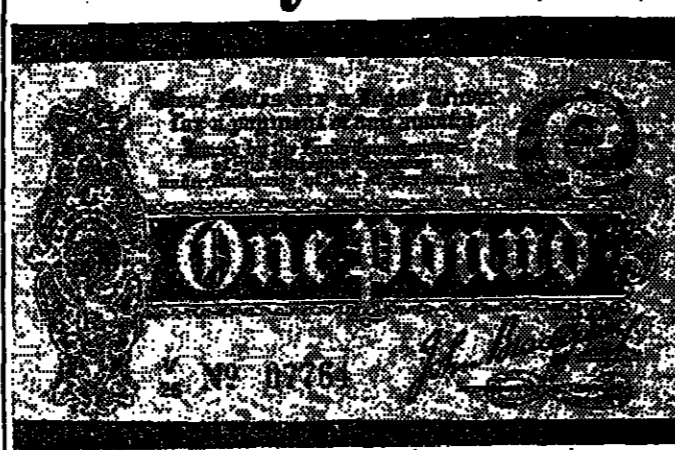
The duty sergeant, two constables and a women police officer evacuated the station for their own safety. Twenty lamp posts were uprooted to build barricades, a car set on fire and shop windows in the village's main street smashed with one electrical shop looted of £1,000 Christmas display of television sets, radios and cassette players.

The shop owner, Mr Kevin Inger, said: "We have supported the miners and donated £200 to the strike fund. We have done repairs for them and loaned them TV sets. I am very disappointed that we got this kind of aggression."

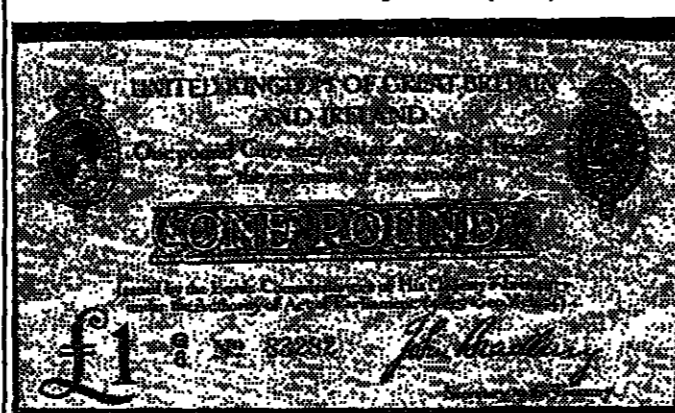
Fourteen men went into the local colliery yesterday for the first time since the dispute. CORTONWOOD: At 3 am the lone miner, Mr Uwe Lingard, who last week broke the strike at the colliery at the centre of the dispute was joined by three other men in returning to work. Up to 150 pickets clashed with police in the streets of the surrounding village Brampton

'Scruffy' £1 note to follow gold sovereign into oblivion

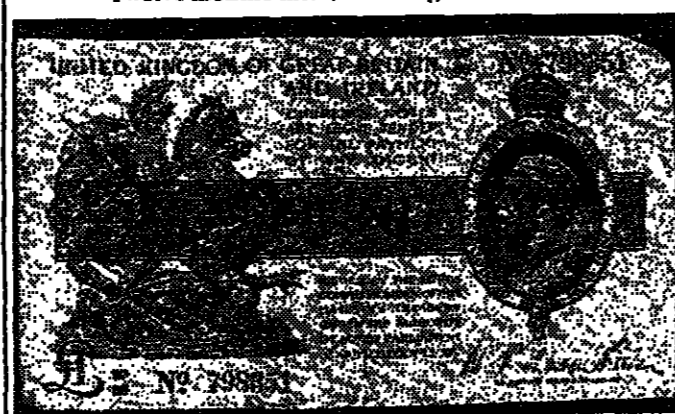
By Robin Young



The first twentieth-century £1 note (1914)



Twelve months later, a redesigned note



In 1919: New design and signature

The Bank of England is to stop issuing £1 notes, although those in circulation will remain legal tender for at least another year, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

It owes its demise to the increasing disrespect it gets from the public, according to Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. £1 notes had become items of change and were stuffed into pockets and tills without being returned to banks for replacement as often as previously.

The Bank of England was finding it increasingly difficult and expensive to keep the notes in circulation, clean and usable, he said last night.

The £1 note, introduced as an emergency measure in 1914 despite cries of outrage from the public accustomed since 1489 to having gold sovereigns, joins the French 10-franc, the German 5-Deutsche mark, the Swiss 5-franc, and the Japanese 500-yen on the list of notes being replaced by coins.

The American \$1 is now the only significant paper survivor which is worth less than £1.

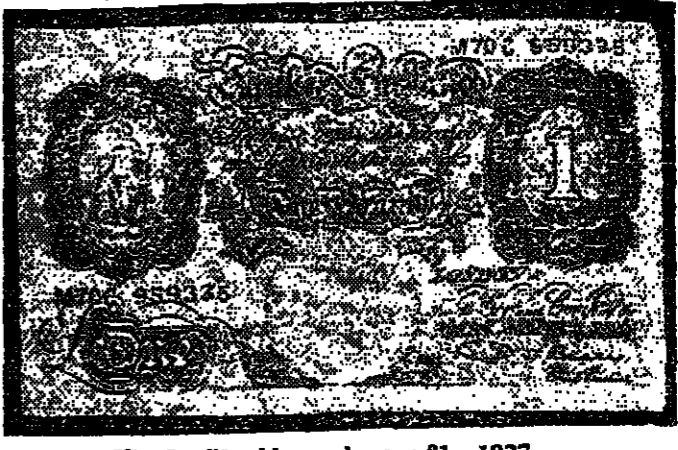
After the introduction of the £1 coin in April last year, the £1 note won a further year's reprieve by the personal intervention of the Prime Minister who said last December that she had reason to believe that the £1 note would continue to circulate for some time to come.

The Royal Mint has built up a reserve of 570 million coins, more than enough to replace all the 560 million £1 notes that are still in circulation. It costs 2½p to mint each £1 coin, which will last 40 years compared with 1½p for each note, now likely to last no more than 10 months.

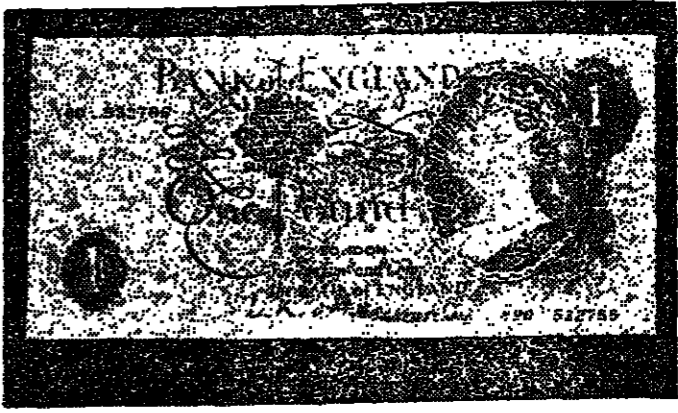
Yesterday's announcement does not affect the issue of Scottish bank notes in Scotland, but Mr Stewart said that the Scottish banks too were finding notes increasingly costly.

In the Commons Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said he was horrified. The new £1 coin was highly unpopular and it was difficult to carry a lot of them.

Sir Peter Mills, MP for Torridge and West Devon, said he would ask the Chancellor to reconsider the decision. "Symbolically, it is very bad."



The familiar blue and green £1 - 1927



1960: The colour becomes all green



... and in 1978 - a smaller note

Miners' surge back fans worst mob violence

Continued from page 1

about 40,000 of the 180,000 had broken with the strike. The board said that pay entitlements available before Christmas if miners return to work by next Monday at the latest would still be available later, but would not be paid before the holiday break.

Top paid face workers can earn more than £1,200 before Christmas but Mr Scargill has argued that a large part of that sum, including holiday and rest day payments and service bonuses, will be owed to miners when ever they return.

But there appeared little doubt last night that an intensive propaganda campaign waged last week by the board and the offer of secure travel through pickets is now persuading more miners to end their strike. That fact may provoke widespread picketing in an attempt to stem the tide.

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, commenting on the violence in South Yorkshire yesterday, accused miners of blatant criminality and said the finger of moral guilt should be pointed at the NUM leadership.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the Royal College of Defence Studies, Belgrave, 11.35; later attends reception at St James's Palace, 6.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron Operation Raleigh, launches the operation at Hull, 10; and later attends a reception for the Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust, Plasterers' Hall, London, EC2, 6.45.

The Princess of Wales, visits the Family Centre of SENSE, The

National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, Cleveland Rd, Ealing, W13 11.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends the Association's 1984 national conference and AGM, National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 2.05; and later attends their dinner at Chisford Grange Hotel, Kenilworth, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, attends a Service of Thanksgiving, St George's, Hanover Sq, London, 3.

The Duke of Kent, attends the Business and Technician Education Council Award Ceremony, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 12.40.

The Duchess of Kent, opens Milton Keynes General Hospital, 11.25; and later visits the Hospice of Our Lady and St John at Willen, Buckinghamshire, 2.30.

Princess Michael of Kent presents an Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts/Daily Telegraph awards, Savoy Hotel, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Durer in Dublin: Art Gallery and Museum, Killybeggs, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 3 to 5; (ends Jan 6).

The Islands of Greece: gouaches, pastels and collage by Jane Porter and Scottish towns and islands by Isobel Gardner, both at Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Sat 10 to 4; (both end Dec 1).

Recent paintings by Ian McKaiver: John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University, Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends Dec 22).

Musical

Concert by the Vivaldi Ensemble, Finch Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Recital by Jean Murray (flute), and John Moore (piano): Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Organ recital by Sally Plowright; Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Recital by Lionel Williams (harp) and Michael Neill (bass-baritone); Plumbe School Hall, Malden, Essex, 7.45.

Talks, lectures

Post, Pollen and Horace the Elk, by Brian Barnes; Blackrod Community Centre, Bolton, 7.30.

West Country tin-glazed earthenware, by Simon Olding, Salisbury Museum, The Kings House, The Close, 7.30.

Peter Abelard in Recent Scholarship, by Prof David Luscombe; Department of History, Edinburgh University, 4.15.

Medieval Gloucestershire, by Mick Aston, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence St, 7.30.

Mail to Venezuela

The Post Office announced yesterday that there are delays to mail destined for Venezuela because of a strike there by postal workers.

Adopt an Animal

London and Whipsnade zoos have prepared a special Christmas offer for their successful Adopt an Animal scheme. Although a few of the more popular species are fully subscribed, Christmas offers begin at £10 for smaller animals and include a certificate of adoption dated Christmas Day, a card from the adopted animal, a 200 newletter, and, for the first 100, a little extra gift from the zoo. Details from Adopt an Animal at London Zoo, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY; tel: 01-722 3333; or at Whipsnade Park Zoo, Whipsnade, Dunstable, Beds; tel: 0582-972171; enclose large SAE.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 4

1. Coronation Street (Mon, Granada, at 8, 14.50)

2. Coronation Street (Wed, Granada, at 8, 14.50)

3. The Young Doctors (LWT, 14.10)

4. The A-Team (Fri, 13.40)

5. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

6. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

7. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

8. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

9. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

10. The Young Doctors (LWT, 13.30)

Roads

The Midlands: A34: Delays in Trent, Stoke on Trent, contraflow, A45: Temporary lights between Cambridge and St Neots, near Colchester.

The North: A1(M): Lane restrictions between Blackfield and Haverhill interchange (Tyne and Wear); construction of new bridge, M6: Hand shoulder closed in both directions S of junction 21A in Warrington.

Wales and West: M5: Outside lane closed southbound between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Tewkesbury); M4: Only one lane open westbound between junctions 17 and 18 (Cirencester to Bath stretch); M4: Only one lane westbound, 24 hours, between junctions 21 and 22 (Aust Services to Chepstow) on the Severn Bridge.

Scotland: A85: Roadworks and lane closures between Perth and B953 junction, W of Invergowrie; A93: Lane closures at Bridgend; A86: Single lane traffic at bridge over the M9 (junction 10); Stop/Go boards.

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Cloudy with periods of rain in the E, sunny intervals and showers in the W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE moderate or fresh; rain in W; visibility moderate or good; sea moderate. Strait of Dover: Wind SE moderate; rain; visibility moderate or good; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind W moderate becoming variable light; rain at times; visibility moderate or good; sea slight.

George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S moderate becoming fresh locally strong later; showers; visibility good; sea slight becoming moderate.

The Sun says: "Does Nigel Lawson really want to go down in history as the Chancellor who picked into the nation's pockets and took away the pound note?"

Anniversaries

Births: Edward II, reigned 1327-77, Windsor, 1312; Sir John Moore, general, Glasgow, 1761; James Clerk Maxwell, physicist, Edinburgh, 1831; Robert Louis Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1850.

Deaths: Giocchino Rossini, Passy, France, 1868; Camille Pissarro, Paris, 1903; Francis Thompson, poet, author of *The Hound of Heaven*, London, 1907.

The pound

Australia \$ 1.52 1.45

Belgium F 27.25 26.55

Canada C 1.72 1.65

France F 6.55 6.45

Germany M 2.37 2.30

Italy L 1,970 1,910

Japan Y 238.00 230.00

Netherlands G 2.20 2.15

Portugal Esc 200.00 195.00

Spain P 166.67 160.00

Sweden S 4.66 4.50

Switzerland S 2.00 1.95

USA \$ 1.28 1.25

Yugoslavia D 235.00 230.00

London: The FT index closed up 14.8 at 914.7

Weather forecast

A frontal trough will move slowly E over much of Great Britain during the day as a weak ridge of high pressure builds to the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Angles: Mainly cloudy, rain at times; wind S moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Central S, NW, central N England, EW Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Capital Highlands, Murray Firth: Cloudy with rain at times, perhaps drier later; wind variable light; max temp 11C (52F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy with rain at times; wind S moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Cloudy with periods of rain in the E, sunny intervals and showers in the W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE moderate or fresh; rain in W; visibility moderate or good; sea moderate. Strait of Dover: Wind SE moderate; rain; visibility moderate or good; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind W moderate becoming variable light; rain at times; visibility moderate or good; sea slight.

George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S moderate becoming fresh locally strong later; showers; visibility good; sea slight becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 7.15 am

Moon sets: 4.14 pm

Lighting-up time

London 4.44 pm to 4.47 am

Belfast 4.34 pm to 4.37 am

Edinburgh 4.36 pm to 4.39 am

Manchester 4.45 pm to 4.48 am

Penzance 5.10 pm to 7.04 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, fair; R, rain; S, sun.

Belfast 19.4 C 19.4 F

London 19.4 C 19.4 F

Manchester 19.4 C 19.4 F

Edinburgh 19.4 C 19.4 F

Birmingham 19.4 C 19.4 F

Cardiff 19.4 C 19.4 F

Exeter 19.4 C 19.4 F

Glasgow 19.4 C 19.4 F

Leeds 19.4 C 19.4 F

Liverpool 19.4 C 19.4 F

Nottingham 19.4 C 19.4 F

Sheffield 19.4 C 19.4 F

Southampton 19.4 C 19.4 F

Stoke 19.4 C 19.4 F

Wolverhampton 19.4 C 19.4 F

Wrexham 19.4 C 19.4 F

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: High: temp: Margate, 16C (61F); low: temp: London, 12C (54F); High: temp: London, 12C (54F); Low: temp: London, 12C (54F).

London

Yesterday: High: temp: Margate, 16C (61F); low: temp: London, 12C (54F); High: temp: London, 12C (54F); Low: temp: London, 12C (54F).

Abroad

Madrid 19.4 C 19.4 F

Paris 19.4 C 19.4 F

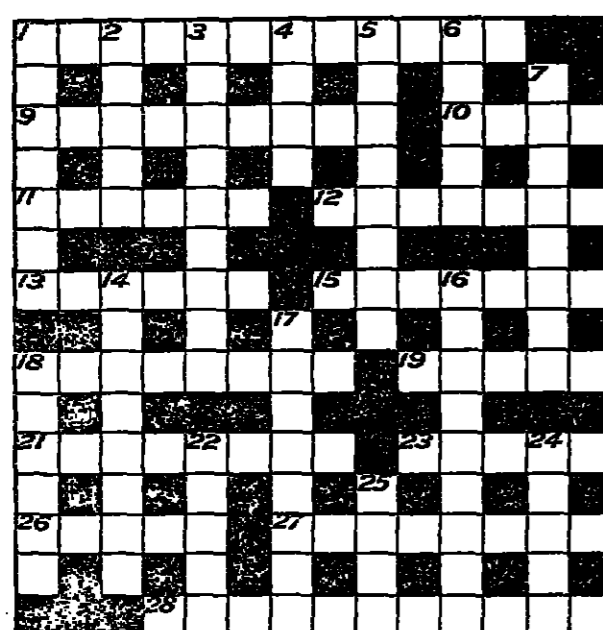
Rome 19.4 C 19.4 F

Stockholm 19.4 C 19.4 F

Warsaw 19.4 C 19.4 F

Zurich 19.4 C 19.4 F

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,584



- ACROSS
- Not the opera, however, for Miami (8,4)
 - Colourful performance needs edifying (9)
 - Pushing an obstruction back, for instance (5)
 - Introduce sulphur in sluggish surroundings (6)
 - Crouches, people have not in hand, initially Scotch (6)
 - Peg, in silence, is yawning (6)
 - Skin them in the rough, I reckon (8)
 - Got a bit bigger, say "Disgusting" (8)
 - Centred in growing respect for an artist (6)
 - Unscrupulous, needing tactful handling (8)
 - One to catch the breath, a night sign of pressure (6)
 - Ever, with this saint, was bitter child (5)
 - Perhaps he gets the Church to pass judgement (9)
 - Old Rowley, the pipe and bowl man? (5,7)
- DOWN
- Grazing place, east of London (7)
 - Hasians round - daughter keeps out of sight (5)
 - Garment girl comes up with is for old dandies (9)
 - A body of police get a nice little drop (4)
 - He aims a weapon to shoot a hen (3,5)
 - Young lady rising, or up and dressed (5)
 - Bar attendant? (8)
 - He put his shirt on the strong man (6)
 - Morbidly interested in Rupert's trouble (8)
 - Passes on, easily (5,4)
 - Wrong claim to be right (8)
 - Hang up and secure the rattle (6)
 - Suddenly cry "Conservative" - wild cheers all round (7)
 - Clump raising points no longer with it (5)
 - King made of ivory, say, is a mistake (5)
 - Fit to come up for sentence (14)

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12